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TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME XV. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1861. NUMBER 136.

The Tribune.

DAY, DECEMBER 14, 1861.

he announcement of a large acces- boats to the outfit of Gen. Burn- coming expedition from An- is ample proof that the way to his destined operations does not lie open sea. They are tokens of a vement, most assuredly, and that the will fall somewhere on the sacred soil

GAME TWO CAN PLAY AT.

privateers can be openly fitted British ports to prey upon our the game will certainly be even by a bit of retributive in the shape of Mexican letters of New York, with like intentions English merchantmen. There no truth in the despatches else- given on this point, but under contingencies the opening is a fair The entire policy of privateering is and repulsive, but on the homeo- principle, like may cure like. It seem quite another thing to harbor Southampton the Nashville fresh from upon the ship Harvey Burch, privateers under the Mexican flag refuge and sympathy in our ports, while neutral towards the bellig-

LETTER FROM COL. LEE.

wonder if the letter from Col. Lee, a chusetts prisoner at Richmond, did certain Boston cheeks to tingle honest shame, especially among those prominent citizens who were zealous est that those poor dear men, Ma- Slidell, at Fort Warren, did not lack wines, choice cigars and fine toilet One of her distinguished and loyal occupies a damp and noisome cell in el capital, and writes thence to his within sight of the State House dome. dings came upon Mayor Wightman's dying Mrs. Jellabys just as they were a fresh consignment of goodies for distinguished prisoners, we do not them their feelings, for the occupation have struck them as incongruous. A respect for the suffering sons of the State should have taught them a more preciation of the real deserts of the of the nation's calamities.

"A MILITARY NECESSITY."

the sharp, stern work of this war a military necessity will inevitably to mean anything within the rules of fare that can further its purposes. if military commanders of sa- and acting with a purpose to crush the rebellion, will still spare to the one great source of their power. In vicinity of Memphis, or New Orleans, black companies in arms of the rebels, ver they hold in their hands muskets entrenching tools, will not have, it is to the same sacredness that attach further north, and Gen. Halleck turn them away from his lines pushed far into Secessia. That, at is our opinion, and we cannot see the tion that prevails while our lines are north. Suppose that a party of Thompson's four hundred black aids attacking at New Madrid should now themselves at Bird's Point? Is their military necessity that should turn back upon Jeff? We must confess

IS IT JUST?

Northwest has poured forth its best without stint to this contest. They serving at every seat of war, from the to the Western border. Why thousands of dollars in contracts their outfit be scrupulously reserved for eastern points? It is not for any of superior advantages the latter The contracts filled in this city compare more than favorably with of any part of the country or Penn- No better clothing, saddlery or ments are in use than those from go manufactories. Indeed, the in- and cavalry outfits furnished from city are equalled by few, if any, else- produced, if the evidence of those have had the opportunity for full com- be worth anything. No such dis- is just, or founded on any right unless it be that the West is to the fighting and the East the contracts. even apportionment of labor and would be better, on the ground of justice. We can find no better for a notice of the fact of the ar- of a Pennsylvania made outfit for a consin cavalry regiment. The saddles it is true, made in Chicago. There just reason why a single dollar's was ordered east of the lakes.

WILL SOMEBODY HOLD THEM?

not time that the solemn farce was out and withdrawn forever, the high tacle at Washington of two men in the possession of their faculties held back their coat tails, by their respective nds, from deadly combat. "Do you bite thumb at me, sir?" says the distin- shed member from Illinois. "I do bite thumb, sir," rejoins the representative Kansas. Then straightway one re- to Willard's, and the other frowningly appears into the National, and busy wear out the pavement of Pennsyl- avenue between them, until, after an waste of paper, looking as unlike paper as possible, and a copious of billets, each high indignant party to live out his full natural term- salves his wounded honor with sealing Is this a time for our representatives Capital to be talking of the "settle- of personal difficulties?" Are we having of Mose stopping to adjust personal with Sykesy in a muss at a fire when the flames were making head- beam and rafter, and though of honor ill-timed. What shall members of Congress turning the cause of an imperilled coun- to bandy epithets and scowl at one across the benches? If any of have a taste for powder, in Heaven's let them get Colonels' commissions the Potomac or down the bay.

LINCOLN'S MOONSHINE.

Louisville Journal breaks out in the strain, which we call rather good, the hurdy-gurdy from which it [illegible]

we beg to inform our readers, is the argument against the passage of confiscating the slaves of rebels shining moonlight it is, indeed.

Mexican symptoms can be trust- there's a determined opposition to any Spanish invasion of the The general feeling throughout the in favor of inextinguish- and defiance to Spain. All the and feuds among the Mexicans way to the sentiment of their common enemy.

"The Macedonian Cry."

From Tennessee comes an appeal we see not how even the advocates of an inactive war can resist. The cry from beyond the Cumberland, "Come over and help us," rises from communities eager and burning for a release from the barbarities and infamies of a Southern military despotism. The order of Gov. Harris to draft every second man subject to military duty, for immediate service in the rebel armies, has kindled a flame which, if the Government do not allow it to be quenched by its own inaction, will scorch to a cinder the hopes of traitors in all that section. Latest accounts report whole counties in open revolt, and hundreds of Union men fleeing over the borders. The unity of the people of Eastern Tennessee for separation and the military despotism of the South seems to be a myth, and a falsehood. There is a large part of the people all over the State that are and have ever been for the Union; that notwithstanding their seeming submission, if the time ever arrives for them to assert their sentiments, they will be found in full unison with loyalty and patriotism.

The present draft is for sixty days, and is believed to be for the defense of Columbus and Bowling Green. Within that time the fate of the rebellion should be and may be decided, and the armies of the Government sweep them with resistless force to the Gulf. All that is needed is action in troops burning to engage the enemy, and a decent abstinence from the negro catching mania of too many of our Federal commanders. What East Tennessee asks is that the treason be crushed out. All her rights under the Constitution will remain unimpaired. Let Slavery take care of itself.

Whereabouts of Price.

Information direct from Gen. Price's camp at Osceola, on the 8th inst., according to the Missouri Republican of Thursday, represent his two divisions then crossing the Osage. The entire army was soon to move to find new fields for forage. Gen. Price has over fifty cannon, some eight or ten of which are rifled. All of them are well provided with gunners, horses, and all necessary equipments. Very recently he received nine cannon from the South—a large number of new tents, and clothing. His men are comfortably clothed, but not in uniform dress, and are not suffering for want of shoes, as has been reported. The men regard the rebel army as invincible, and are anxious for a fight. Of his intended movements and designs, and its inevitable dangers, the Republican says:

> His personal friends and relatives on the river, and in Central Missouri, expect him, sooner or later, and are doing all they can to further his views. They are very active in druming up men to go to his assistance or be ready to join him when he reaches the river. They are organizing their men so that at a given signal, they can assemble in force, and do whatever is deemed necessary. It was generally understood, in his camp, that the railroads were to be first crippled, to prevent the transportation of Federal troops. This being done, the army he would bring with him, and the recruits his friends had collected together, would enable them to enjoy comparative peace in the rich counties of Central Missouri, during the winter, and perhaps begin to realize some of that $200,000,000 of Union property referred to in his proclamation. He and his friends expect to carry out this programme, and loyal citizens in that section, knowing their plans, are daily seeing their operations and bearing, are becoming alarmed. We should not deceive ourselves. The rebel element of the country is in motion. It is emboldened, confident, and overbearing. It laughs at proclamations, seeing that they are seldom enforced. Is it not time to begin to do more and say less?

Col. Barstow's Cavalry Regiment.

The outfit in uniforms and accoutrements of Col. Barstow's Wisconsin Cavalry Regiment, now in camp at Janesville, have arrived from Pennsylvania. The horse equipments are from one of our Chicago houses. Messrs. Sanger & Wallace are purchasing the horses in this city and at other points, and three carloads are to go from Joliet to-day. It deserves to be noted that the class of animals as a whole is considerably better than in the contracts filled earlier in the season, for the reason that many horses are now coming forward that have been kept back for higher prices. The approach of winter, and the prospect that cavalry purchases will soon be over, has had the effect to induce owners to close with prices refused for the same stock a short time ago. The Government is thus getting better horses for the same money, as probably Col. Barstow's outfit will show compared with other cavalry regiments. We learn that at Janesville barracks are to be built to shelter the horses and keep them in condition. The regiment is full, as we stated on the authority of the Wisconsin papers a few days since. Not only of Col. Barstow's regiment, but of others mounted in the Northwest, it deserves to be stated that there are no better horses in the service than Illinois and Wisconsin have furnished.

☞ The U. S. Marshal, from Detroit, on the 8th, brought down from Lapeer county, Michigan, two prisioners charged with treason. It is reported they had been getting up a lodge of the "Knights of the Golden Circle," with the intention of forming a military company, of the secession stripe, getting equipments of the Government and then going over to the rebels. Their names are D. C. Wattles and J. C. Butler. A correspondent of the Detroit Free Press says of them:

> One of them is about sixty years of age and one of the first settlers in that part of the county, and the other is about forty-one. The latter served his country during the war with Mexico, and had just rented his farm and was getting his business arranged preparatory to go into service again in a company now gone into the Tenth Regiment at Flint; they are both men of families.

The two were taken directly to Fort Warren or Fort Lafayette.

☞ The too popular expression of views among some of our army officers, that if a certain course be taken by the Government in the conduct of the war, they will throw up their commissions, is destined to be checked hereafter, and they be more strictly confined to doing just what they are told. Among the nominations and promotions soon to be sent into the Senate for confirmation, are names of officers who have allowed such expressions to go on record, and this will pave the way to their discomfiture. Army officers have no right to make their obedience contingent or conditional, and if any of them, as we are assured, have made the declaration implied to them, they ought, by all means, to be rejected.

☞ The Hannibal, Mo., Messenger of the 11th says that the notorious Si. Gordon, whose gang of desperadoes have been the terror of Platte county, had been fatally wounded at a hotel in that county by two citizens who rode up and shot him on sight. It is also said that Gordon had made his brags of burning Platte river bridge, and it was for this that he was so summarily dealt with. If it be true that he did burn the bridge, shooting was too good for him.

The same paper states that Gordon's whole band of 200 desperadoes had been taken prisoners by Gen. Prentiss.

☞ Capt. Alex. Chambers, U. S. A., has received permission of the War Department to accept the Coloneley of the Iowa 16th. The same permission has before been sought for two or three other Iowa regiments, but not until now has Capt. Chambers been released from his superintendence of Governmental matters. Capt. Purcell, of Muscatine, is made Major of the same regiment. He was in the Iowa First, and was wounded in the Springfield fight. The Lieut. Colonel is A. H. Sanders, of the Davenport Gazette.

☞ A large supply of powder was a few days since taken from Secesh hands in St. Joseph, Mo. It constituted the stock of the merchants, three hundred kegs in all, which were stolen from the Magazine some months ago by Jeff. Thompson's gang. It was found by some of the 16th Illinois troops, under a hay-stack on the premises of a Mrs. Leonard in a perfect state of preservation. This is the third recovery of stolen powder by the rebels in that vicinity.

☞ J. M. Winslow, Esq., of St. Paul, Minnesota, is making arrangements for the construction of a stage road and telegraph line from the village of Houghton, Lake Superior, to the village of Appleton, which lies at the junction of Fox River with Winnebago Lake. Appleton is about two hundred miles distant from Houghton, and lies directly south of it. The whole route has been explored by Mr. Winslow, and he says he found it perfectly feasible. He estimates that, when the proposed road shall be completed, passengers may be conveyed regularly from Houghton to Chicago, in from three to four days at the longest. The improvement is a much needed one, as an outlet to that hyperborean region which is almost entirely shut out from communication with the rest of the world for seven months of the year. Houghton alone has a population of about six thousand souls, and is rapidly increasing.

☞ A project is on foot for a new telegraph line down the Atlantic seaboard. Cyrus W. Field, of New York, is at Washington, consulting with the Government in reference to establishing a line of telegraphic communication from Washington, to extend along the lines of the coast. He proposes that the wires be extended to Fortress Monroe and Newport News from our present lines, and thence by submarine cable across to Cape Charles, and along the coast to Hatteras Inlet, Bull Bay and Port Royal. And then, as soon as Fernandina shall be taken, that it be extended to that port, and crossing the peninsula of Florida to Cedar Keys, and thence to Fort Pickens, Ship Island, Chandeleur Island, and around the mouths of the Mississippi to Galveston, when that port shall fall into our hands. A branch line is proposed to extend from Cedar Keys to Key West and the Tortugas. The length of the main wire will be about fifteen hundred miles, and the branch for Cedar Keys to Key West and the Tortugas about four hundred miles.

The Central Skating Park.—The Managers of the Central Skating Park very judiciously took advantage of the recent warm spell of weather and flooded the park. The gradual change in the temperature which has ensued has coated the water with a smooth, glassy sheet of ice, which if the weather continues favorable, will be tested on Saturday evening. All skatingdom is in a flutter, and the glad news and the gazelle may confidently be expected on to-morrow evening.

☞ We learn from the Oswego Times of Saturday that steps are to be taken to improve the defences of Oswego, and that Major O'Brien, of the 18th United States Infantry, and Captain Dwyer, of the Engineer Corps, having made an inspection of the defences of Oswego, and a survey of the port, estimate the expenditures at that point at from $250,000 to $300,000. The Times also says that these gentlemen will visit other places on the Northern frontier for the purpose of making surveys.

☞ It seems after all that the Ancient Guild of Fishmongers did not make Yancey their guest. The London press take pains to expose the fact that he crept in on a friend's ticket, and that calling him out was a packed affair. The newspapers, too, remark that "the applause which greeted his address was dashed by a tumult of disapproval, suppressed in the report." So poor Mr. Yancey has come down off the rather high horse on which he had surreptitiously perched himself.

☞ By order of Congress the Secretary of the Navy appointed on the 8th of August a board of officers to investigate plans for the construction of iron-clad ships. The officers of the board were Commodores Jos. Smith and Paulding, and Captain C. H. Davis. They have handed in their report, in which they express the belief that iron-clad ships, though fitted for harbor defences and for special operations on coasts, will not be successful as cruisers.

☞ Captain Netter's company, from the 42d regiment at Calhoun, Ky., destroyed, a few days since, a bridge on the Louisville & Nashville railroad. After doing so, they were surprised by a number of rebels, of whom they killed and wounded several, and took nine prisoners, who are now safe at Calhoun. The First Lieutenant was either killed or taken prisoner by the rebels. Capt Netter was also wounded.

☞ The St. Joseph (Mo.) Journal of the 10th says that Thompson Burnam, purporting to be a Quartermaster of Price's army, with twenty or thirty men, were in Stewartsville the day previous, and went to the store of O. G. McDonald, a loyal Union man, and took about $90 worth of goods. It is said there are various roving bands of rebels in that neighborhood.

☞ Sergeant Harris, of the First Minnesota, wounded and taken prisoner in the battle of Bull Run, got home to Richland, Hennepin county, Minnesota, a few days since, and found his funeral sermon already preached, and a neat gravestone in process of manufacture. He was liberated, and comes home with an empty sleeve.

Mayor Wightman.—Our correspondent, "A," is informed that our strictures on Mayor Wightman, of Boston, were made simply on the authority of the local press of that city. Of the facts we have no personal knowledge, so that in this case the correction, like charity, must "begin at home."

Sorghum.—Mr. Stewart, residing near Mount Vernon, Iowa, has manufactured 1,500 gallons of sorghum syrup, of the best quality, this season, and Mr. Gibson, of the same place, about 1,900 gallons. The Davenport Gazette thinks in another year Iowa will make enough syrup for home consumption.

☞ The Columbus Statesman says that the State of Ohio had expended, up to November 15th, about $1,525,000 on account of the war, about a million of which is due back from the United States Government. The expenditures have all been inside the appropriation made by the Legislature.

☞ The Canadian residents along the Detroit River at Windsor, Malden and Sandwich have a rumor that these points are to be put in a complete state of defence; men, arms and ammunition are being sent in that direction from the eastern cities of the Provinces; and the people are turning out for military instruction and drill.

☞ A plan for a new city jail is now before the Senate Committee of the District of Columbia. Its estimated cost is $250,000, but if the slaves of rebels already in the District can be used towards its construction, the cost will be materially reduced from the above named figures.

☞ It has been reliably ascertained at the Pension Bureau that many persons are aiding in the rebellion, and some even actually in the rebel army, who have taken the oath of loyalty and allegiance which is required before pensions are paid.

☞ The rebels commenced the work of fortifying Nashville about ten days ago, having a large gang of colored men at work night and day, as a "military necessity," in their point of view. Singular if a like necessity exists on "our side of the house" for keeping these colored men at their work.

☞ A correspondent of the Missouri Democrat of the 12th inst., confidently denies that the Kentucky Sherman is crazy or ever has been. His only difficulty is the asthma. The "situation" in Kentucky was troubled with the same disease under Gen. Sherman.

☞ The First Minnesota Battery has been ordered from Fort Snelling to report forthwith at St. Louis. They were to leave Fort Snelling on Monday, together with the two companies of cavalry, which go to the same destination.

☞ The ice in the Upper Mississippi on the 10th was still too thin and weak for safe crossing, mails and female passengers being taken over on hand sleds at Winona. Little snow and mild temperature with indications of an open winter.

☞ Recently a collection of school children upon one of the bluffs near Sioux City, were mistaken by the military of that place, for Indians, and a force was detailed to reconnoiter, preparatory to a forward movement.

☞ The propeller Omar Pasha, Capt. Atwood, in the season just closed, has made forty-three round trips between Detroit and Buffalo, thus crossing Lake Erie, in storm and calm, eighty-six times.

☞ In Michigan the two salt companies at Bay City have, it is estimated, exported 4,000 barrels of salt the past season.

☞ The Ninth, Twelfth and Thirteenth Wisconsin regiments are ordered to Kansas to report to Gen. Hunter.

THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE TRENT CASE IN ENGLAND.

OPINIONS OF THE LONDON PRESS.

The Rebel Dispatches Arrived

A NUT FOR ENGLAND.

Mexican Letters of Marque

HOW THE SUMTER ESCAPED.

Reports from Ft. Pickens.

BEAUFORT AND HELENA BAY.

Movements for Savannah.

REBELS DESTROYING CROPS.

Gen. Burnside's Expedition.

BAD LOOK FOR RICHMOND.

Few Rebels at Fairfax.

EXECUTION OF A DESERTER.

Kentucky one of the C. S. A

FORCES GATHERING AT CAIRO.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

Washington, December 13, 1861.

Johnson, the would-be deserter, was executed to-day. This morning the plea of insanity was urged upon his behalf, and General Franklin ordered a medical commission, composed of Brigade Surgeons Drs. Hamilton, Dougherty and Burr, to examine the prisoner, and they reported him sane. Gen. McClellan therefore telegraphed Gen. Franklin to proceed with the execution, which took place about half-past three. Ten thousand troops, being the whole of Gen. Franklin's division, were present. The procession was headed by Capt. Boyd, Provost Marshal of the division; the regiment of cavalry (mounted,) to which the prisoner belonged; a detail of twelve of his comrades, dismounted, who were to shoot the culprit; an ambulance train, carrying his coffin; an open wagon with the prisoner, and a priest praying with him; two or three priests on horseback behind; and another squadron of cavalry, mounted, brought up the rear. This procession passed between the regiments, drawn up in double line, which, afterwards forming in a hollow square, the procession stopped in the centre, the coffin was taken out, the priests helped the man to the ground and bandaged his eyes. He kneeled on his coffin. The executioners were stationed six paces in front. Prayer was offered, all uncovered. The signal of the Provost Marshal was the waving of a white handkerchief, to prepare. On another signal eight fired. The victim, wounded in the breast, clasped his hands to his bosom and groaned. The Provost Marshal, on examination, finding him yet alive, called upon the four that had not shot to take aim and fire. Two of these shots took effect in the head, and death followed immediately. The entire brigade, headed by Gen. Franklin and staff, then marched by the corpse, which was afterwards encoffined. Johnson's dying speech was: "Boys! I ask pardon of Almighty God, and "of all, for what I did. May Almighty God "pardon me, and keep all of you from all "such sin."

The court martial in the case of Col. Kerrigan has adjourned over, without doing any business, until Monday morning.

We learn from Frederick, that Gen. Banks reviewed Gen. Hamilton's Brigade yesterday, and was to review Gen. Williams's to-day. The appearance of his troops was very creditable.

A black man and a white man have each received twenty lashes for selling liquor to soldiers of the 46th Pennsylvania Regiment, in the presence of the Regiment. Good results were apparent at the evening parade, where nine hundred soldiers appeared instead of seven hundred the night before.

The report of a considerable rebel force between Vienna and Fairfax Court House is unfounded. A scouting party yesterday went through Vienna, and some distance on the road toward Fairfax, without discovering any. It is ascertained that there is one regiment and a half only at Fairfax. There are only pickets this side. Several prisoners were brought in.

Secretary Cameron and Thaddeus Stevens, who had not been on speaking terms for years, buried the hatchet publicly yesterday. On Monday night Stevens, in alluding to the Secretary's report, spoke of him in the highest terms. To-day Cameron entered the House during the session, walked up to Stevens's seat, and extended his hand, which was grasped warmly. The two afterwards walked up the avenue together.

Dr. Orestes A. Brownson lectured on the National Crisis to a crowded house, at the Smithsonian Institute, to-night. Many members of Congress and army officers were present. The speaker's declaration that he welcomed war with all his heart, but insisted it be war and not mere parade; and his demand that slaves be used to the best advantage of the Union cause; and that blows be struck which will not rebound upon ourselves, were received with vociferous applause.

A party visited Mount Vernon, to-day, landing from the steamer at Fort Washington. Secretaries Chase and Cameron were among the guests.

Scouts have noticed recently a marked increase in the number of tents in the rebel Potomac army, which confirms the intelligence that it has been largely reinforced. A prisoner taken yesterday says that the rebel Generals have determined to advance from Centreville in three columns, in all seventy-five thousand men, to attack our advance, which they expect to find off guard; and add, that four days' rations had already been given out to the troops.

It is not true that the Government has declined the proposition of the three Great Powers, that it should take part in the expedition against Mexico, but there is reason to believe that our share of a fleet to which England, France and Spain contribute fifteen hundred guns, will not be imposing. It is said, indeed, that only one United States vessel will join the allies off Vera Cruz.

Commander Scott, tried by Court Martial for deserting his post without orders, was convicted and sentenced to be relieved from service for six months upon reduced pay. The finding and sentence have been approved by Secretary Welles.

FROM CAIRO.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

Cairo, December 13, 1861.

The steamer, bearing the releases for Camp Jackson prisoners, went down to Fort Jefferson, to-day, intending to have the releases sent to Columbus by some party on shore; but no person being found willing to take them, the steamer hoisted a flag of truce and went within five miles of Columbus, where the papers were delivered to the Confederates, who met the steamer with a yawl boat.

A skiff containing two men, spies, run the blockade, to-day. It was fired upon several times from Fort Holt, but finally escaped.

The new gun-boats Benton and Essex arrived to-day.

Col. Kellogg's Cavalry, the 7th, numbering about 900 men, arrived from Camp Butler, this morning.

The following items I copy from the Memphis Appeal of the 15th:

New Orleans, December 10.

Lieut. Shepard, of the Confederate steamer Mobile, arrived at Brashear City with a Lieutenant and nine other Federal prisoners, taken from the U. S. steamer Annie Taylor, which was wrecked near Sabine Pass.

Richmond, December 10th.

The Examiner of this morning says that Congress in session passed a bill admitting Kentucky into the Southern Confederacy. The admission is complete, as Commissioners were appointed at Russellville empowered to act in behalf of Kentucky. A bill has been introduced in the session of the Confederate Congress prohibiting the importation of negroes from Africa.

The Alabama House of Representatives has passed a bill legalizing the suspension of specie payment by the chartered banks of that State.

The superseding of Gen. Price by Colonel Heath is denied.

The Governor of Mississippi has made a call upon the inhabitants for arms.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

St. Louis, December 13, 1861.

Gen. Halleck's order levying a contribution of $10,000 on the secesh, has created more consternation than did his order No. 13. The common remark is that the present tax agent is not cared for, but the next levy may be for $100,000. Chas. Berge, of the Committee to assess the amount, is President of the Board of County Assessors, and a strong German Union man. He has already commenced the preparation of a list of tax-payers, upon which to base the assessment of the $10,000 will be made.

It has been ascertained that Trusten Polk eluded the vigilance of the Provost Guards, and left here without a pass for the South, since the arrest of November last.

A shocking affair occurred at Benton Barracks last night. An Irishman living in the vicinity had some difficulty with a member of Birge's sharp-shooters, and in a collision which ensued, killed him, which so enraged the sharp-shooters that several went to the Irishman's house, and burned it to the ground.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

Springfield, Ill., December 13, 1861.

The Military Departments of the State Government since the 15th of November have been busily engaged in completing preparations for the winter for our troops, supplying those in the field with new and improved arms, clothing and equipments, and barracks for the camps of instruction permanently organized within the State.

The Official Report to the 10th inst., exhibits the effective strength of the force of Illinois, in field and camp, as follows: Infantry, 46,429; Cavalry, 12,416; Artillery, 1,695: total, 60,540. There are organized and in the field forty regiments of infantry, seven regiments of cavalry and one regiment and twelve batteries of artillery. In camps of instruction there are twenty regiments of infantry, six regiments of cavalry and one regiment of light artillery. No more regiments will be authorized at present, and the recruiting service should be confined exclusively to filling those already authorized to the maximum number of men. All local and personal interests throughout the State should yield to the accomplishment of this purpose. With the maximum number, the grand army of Illinois would consist of sixty regiments of infantry (61,920), thirteen regiments of cavalry (14,920) and two regiments of artillery (3,644)—all told, 80,484 men. It is estimated that there are fifteen to twenty thousand Illinoisans now serving in regiments of other States.

The fourteen batteries of artillery procured by Gov. Yates on his last visit to Washington, are arriving at the State Arsenal, daily. Each battery consists of four 6-pounder guns and two 12-pounder howitzers, rifled, with caissons, forges, harness, and implements, and material complete, which, with ordnance previously provided, will completely equip the two artillery regiments now being organized. The numbers and present good condition of the troops, their ample provisions for clothing, subsistence, medicines, arms, transportation, &c., reflect great credit upon the State Administration, and the liberality of the General Government; and place Illinois in a proud position among her loyal sisters of the Republic.

Major Hall Wilson, of the 27th Regiment of Infantry, Illinois Volunteers, has been promoted to the Coloneley of the Fifth Cavalry Regiment, vice Updegraff, court martialed and dismissed from the service.

It is supposed that Hon. W. A. Richardson will command the Kentucky Brigade, assigned quarters at Camp Dubois, Jonesboro. The regiments to be commanded by Colonels S. C. Toler and J. M. True, of this Brigade, will go into camp next week.

MEXICAN LETTERS OF MARQUE.

Vessels Fitting Out at New York—John Bull Paid in His Own Coin.

New York, Dec. 13.—It is freely stated that there are a number of letters of marque in this city, issued by the Mexican Government, to prey upon the commerce of England, France and Spain, and that vessels are fitting out here, which they have a right to do under a similar decision to that allowing the Nashville to fit out at Southampton. The vessels will sail under the Mexican flag, as war vessels, and be entitled to bring prizes into neutral ports.

How the Sumter Escaped the Iroquois—Dereliction of Duty.

New York, Dec. 13—The brig Thos. W. Rowland, Captain Rowland, from Rio Janeiro, via St. Thomas, Nov. 27th, arrived at this port last night. Captain Rowland states that the captain of the U. S. gun-boat Iroquois is entirely to blame for the escape of the Sumter. The captain of the gun-boat sent a man on shore at St. Thomas with signal lights, and gave him instructions to signalize to him the movements of the Sumter, and on the night of the 23d of November signals were made by the man on shore that she was leaving the harbor, but no notice was taken of it by the captain of the Iroquois. His first Lieutenant tried to persuade him to give chase, which they could easily have done, as the Sumter drew one foot more water than the Iroquis, but he would not hear to it, saying that it would be very unpleasant for him to capture her, as he and Capt. Semmes had been schoolmates and had sailed much together, and Capt. Semmes had been his superior officer. Another reason that the captain of the Iroquis gave was that he did not wish to break the neutrality laws. The movements of the Sumter were seen from the deck of the Iroquois.

These facts becoming known at St. Thomas, the greatest indignation prevailed among the Americans in port and all others friendly to the United States.

Movements at Port Royal—Capt. Drayton, U. S. N., Holds St. Helena Bay—Gen. Viele's Expedition.

New York, Dec. 13.—Captain Dupont, in his communication to the Navy Department, dated December 4th, says the apprehension of losing possession of the Bay of St. Helena, so exceedingly valuable for a harbor, from its proximity to Charleston, and for the command it secures of large rivers supplying interior communication with South Carolina, induced him to dispatch a second expedition there, under command of Drayton, with orders to hold the Island until Gen. Sherman is prepared to assume military occupation of it, when he will transfer the fort to his troops.

It seems to be understood, in addition to our occupation of Beaufort, Gen. Viele was at once to be sent with considerable force to occupy the most important point in the new approaches to Savannah, and that another force will go about the same time on a similar errand in the direction of Charleston to hold certain strategetic positions.

From Washington.

Washington, Dec. 13.—The steamer Stepping Stone came up the Potomac to-day, from the upper flotilla. She reports that she went up the mouth of the Occoquan a short distance, but was met by a body of rebels with heavy artillery. She also reports that the rebels have greatly increased their force at the mouth of the Occoquan.

Washington, Dec. 13.—The first military execution since the commencement of the rebellion, took place to-day. Johnson, the deserter, was shot to-day in presence of Gen. Franklin's Division.

The water will be discharged from the Georgetown aqueduct, and it will be used as a carriage road, to increase facilities with Virginia.

Our Hostages in the Richmond Jail—A Hint to the Boston Flunkies.

Boston, Dec. 13.—A letter from Col. Lee, of the Massachusetts 20th regiment, dated Richmond Jail, Dec. 4th, describes the cell in which other hostages and himself are confined, as cold and very damp; the cold air drawing through the windows. Most of the hostages have to provide their own beds, the Government allowing them only two cotton coverlids to each bed. They are forbidden to receive visitors, and all communication with other prisoners denied them. Col. Lee and Maj. Revere are well.

THE FORT PICKENS FIGHT.

Letters from Officers at Fort Pickens—Rebels the Most Sufferers—More Men and the Place is Ours.

New York, Dec. 13.—A letter from Key West, of the 5th inst., states that their Pensacola dates are of the 26th ult.

It appears that the rebel steamers had been plying between the Navy Yard and town, constantly carrying guns, munitions, etc. Col. Brown notified Bragg, that he should fire into them, to which Bragg replied, "fire away." On the morning of the 21st, the steamers again appeared. Col. Brown disabled one, and the other escaped. A general cannonade then took place, between Fort Pickens and Fort Barrancas, the Niagara and Richmond opening on Fort McRae and several water batteries. The engagement lasted nearly two whole days Fort McRae was silenced, and also the water batteries within reach of the Richmond's guns. No persons were injured on board the Niagara. James Cook was the person killed on the Richmond. Both vessels were slightly damaged in their upper works. Pickens had not even a sand-bag displaced by the Barrancas's fire. On the 24th, while removing a fuse from a shell, it exploded, killing five men and wounding many others. Col. Brown says he has Fort Barrancas completely at his mercy, and is awaiting reinforcements to hold the forts when he shall take them.

Another letter states that one of Wilson's Zouaves was killed and another wounded on the 22d. About 2,500 guns were fired in the two days. At 3 p. m. of the 22d, Warrington was set on fire by our guns, and that place and nearly all the Navy Yard were destroyed. The rebel steamer Times was disabled by the first shot. The rebel fire slackened on the second day. Two companies of Wilson's Zouaves have charge of the batteries near the fort, and the remainder of the regiment have worked in the trenches to repel midnight attack. The heaviest rebel guns are near the light house, and their best mortars on both sides of the hospital. The water battery below Fort McRae is a bad customer. The ranges of our artillerymen are splendid.

A note dated the 24th states that Col. Brown prohibited firing, unless the rebels first opened, it being the Sabbath. One of our guns burst yesterday. The rebels have evidently suffered very much.

REPORTS FROM SOUTHERN SOURCES.

Fort Monroe, Dec. 12.—The Norfolk Day Book has dates from Pensacola to December 3d. There had been no further fighting, but General Bragg hourly anticipates a renewal of the attack from Fort Pickens. The Federal vessels were flitting in and out of the harbor in the most bewildering manner to the rebels. Sometimes there would be a dozen in the evening, and all but two disappear before morning.

The Montgomery (Ala.) Mail, of the 6th inst., congratulates its readers on the report that old Harvey Brown has died of a wound received in the late fight at Fort Pickens.

ADDITIONAL FOREIGN NEWS.

The Trent Matter in England—The Dispatches Sent to London—Comments of the Press.

New York, Dec. 13.—The following additional items of news are by the steamer Hansa:

In reply to the application of Capt. Nelson, for a warrant to search the Nashville, to recover certain property belonging to him and the owners of the ship Harvey Birch, Earl Russell directed the secretary to reply, that he cannot authorize the magistrate to issue such warrants, and declined to interfere in the matter. The application was made on the recommendation of Mr. Adams.

The dispatches of the commissioners Mason and Slidell, escaped the vigilance of the officers of the San Jacinto, and safely arrived in the La Plata in charge of a gentleman of the party. On arrival at Southampton, the remainder of Slidell's and Mason's families and suite went on board the Nashville, and the next day the dispatches were taken to London.

No repairs had yet been commenced on the Nashville.

The London Times is more moderate in its comments than the News. While denying that the Federal Government, on its own position, has a right to overhaul neutral ships, it nevertheless admits that England herself has established precedents which now tell against her in this matter of the Trent, but those precedents were made under circumstances very different, it asserts, from those which now occur. England was then fighting for existence, and did in those days what she would not do now, nor allow others to do. In discussing the question whether Mason and Slidell were liable to capture as belligerents or contrabands on board the Trent, the Times states as the opinion of very eminent jurists, that this was not the question to be adjudicated by the boat's crew. The legal course would have been to bring the ship itself into port for adjudication. It concludes with the expression that Englishmen will discuss the question with calmness, and appeals to the Federal States not to provoke war by such acts.

The rebel steamer Bermuda arrived at Havre on the 24th from Savannah, with 2,000 bales of cotton, and was discharging on the 25th.

Southern News via. Norfolk—Crops Being Destroyed near Beaufort.

Fortress Monroe, Dec. 12.—The Norfolk Day Book of Thursday was considerably excited in relation to a rumor that Norfolk is to be attacked. It suggests that additional obstructions be placed in the entrance of the harbor, and if not done by the military authorities, urges that the City Council take it in hand.

At Richmond on Wednesday, the war excitement was high. The storm of war was expected to burst momentarily somewhere.

A dispatch dated Memphis, December 10th, says New Madrid is now fortified. Ten regiments were sent there yesterday. The rumored contemplated attack on Cairo has been abandoned. The Iron Ram "Manassas" arrived at Columbus on Sunday.

The Charleston Courier of the 9th says that on Wednesday a detachment of the Beaufort artillery, 25 men, passed over to the Island, and visited Beaufort. There were no signs of the enemy either on land or sea. Our men then proceeded to the work of destruction. The chief object was to destroy the crops of cotton and provisions on Paris Island, which being near the enemy, was crowded with negroes who had flocked there to escape from the control of their owners. Owing to the want of boats, this object was but partially effected; but 700 bales of cotton, and 300 bushels of corn were burnt on Dr. Thomas Fuller's plantation. Returning to cotton plantations, the work of destruction was resumed. The torch was successively applied to the cotton of twelve other plantations, and the contents of five barns were emptied and consumed. Seventeen crops, amounting to nearly 4,000 bales, were thus effectually removed from the fangs of the destroyer.

The Courier says the English steam ship of war Racer arrived off Charleston harbor on Friday, and brought dispatches to the British Consul. The Racer left next day for Port Royal.

The Courier of the 9th says: On Friday last there were in sight, near this harbor, the steamship Susquehanna, a side-wheel gunboat, a storeship, a large schooner supposed to be laden with coal, and the Swedish bark Winona.

A dispatch to Norfolk from Augusta, Ga., the 10th, says the Charleston Courier of that morning says that the Lincoln fleet seized a schooner, on Saturday, and that a steamer was seen passing on Monday with a floating battery or dock in tow.

The Charleston Mercury, of the 10th, says the Yankee invaders are getting bolder. A small body of them were seen near Port Royal on Sunday.

The Norfolk Day Book speaks of an important arrest there of a number of slaves in the act of making their escape to the North. They had with them $1,500 in stolen money. An examination of their case was had before the mayor, but for prudential reasons the report of it is withheld.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Zollicoffer Advancing on Gen. Shoepf—Battle Imminent.

Cincinnati, Dec. 13.—The Commercial's Frankfort dispatch says there has been no fight at Somerset up to 5 o'clock to-day. Zollicoffer was advancing and near the town with nine thousand men, and reinforcements probably coming to his assistance. The 31st Ohio left Stamford, this morning, at daylight, at double quick, to assist Gen. Shoepf. The dispatch says without doubt there is a rebel force at Owingsville, Bath county.

Humphrey Marshall was invading Eastern Kentucky with a formidable force. The Mount Sterling Whig issues a call from the Unionists to rally and resist certain dangers.

Louisville, Dec. 13.—At Bagdad, Ky., a party of secessionists were endeavoring to make the Union men take the oath of allegiance to the Southern Confederacy, when Col. Whitaker, learning of this, sent a squad to arrest them. The secessionists fired on Whitaker's men, but the odds were too great. Whitaker dispatched to Capt. Lee, at Louisville, for assistance, who arrived this afternoon, and immediately proceeded with troops to Jacksonville, where a skirmish took place last evening.

From New York—Opdyke's Official Majority.

New York, Dec. 13.—The official count of the vote for Mayor gives Opdyke 1,213 majority over Wood, and 614 over Gunther.

Specials state that the European news by the Hansa creates but little excitement at Washington.

Thomas Richardson & Co., of this city, deny that the man Spence is a member of the firm of Richardson, Spence & Co., Liverpool.

Rumors About Breckinridge and Hunter.

Halifax, Dec. 13.—It has been strongly reported here to-day that Messrs. Breckinridge and Hunter applied for passage by the Canada, but were refused in consequence of a telegram from Secretary Cameron warning the agents of the Cunard line against conveying rebels. Mr. Cunard emphatically contradicts the report.

Flat Boats for Gen. Burnside.

New York, Dec. 13.—Three hundred flat-boats each 30 feet long are being shipped for Burnside's expedition.

Troops Arrived at Port Royal.

Philadelphia, Dec. 13.—The North American of this morning has the following:

A letter received in this city from an officer in the army at Port Royal, dated Hilton Head, Dec. 4th, says: Last night a fleet arrived at this port, with 2,500 troops. Savannah and Charleston will soon be ours.

Republican Caucus.

The New York World's dispatch says:

Washington, December 9.

The Republican caucus was in session last night for several hours. Gen. Pomeroy of Kansas was chairman, and Mr. McPherson of Pennsylvania secretary. Ten minute speeches were made by Messrs. Stevens, Potter, Dixon, Bingham, Kelly, Edwards, Lane, Campbell, Ashley and Davis. The discussion is represented as having been very spirited. The general feeling seemed to be to confiscate the slaves and all other property of the rebels and their aiders and abettors, but not to interfere with those of the Unionists. A resolution, somewhat to this effect, it is said, was passed.

Further About the Caucus.—The New York Tribune's dispatch says:

At this evening's caucus of the Republican members of the House, Mr. Bingham introduced a resolution that it was the duty of Congress to pass forthwith an act confiscating all the property of rebels and of their aiders and abettors—lands, slaves, and everything. He supported this most sensible proposition in a speech of great force.

Thad. Stevens followed in his best vein, maintaining the policy of the resolution, and in the course of his remarks declared that although he had long been estranged politically from Secretary Cameron, he must acknowledge that he was the only member of this Administration who had evinced any correct notions about the true method of prosecuting the war, and bringing it to a speedy and successful close. He startled the caucus by declaring that after Mr. Cameron's report had been accepted by the President, Gen. McClellan went to him and threatened to resign if it was sent in to Congress with the passages respecting the emancipation and arming of the slaves of rebels unmodified.

Another Scare—An Abolition Club in the City of New Orleans.

From the New Orleans Crescent, of the 23d ult., we take the following:

Yesterday morning, Lieut. Morel, of the third district police, upon information received, arrested a German named Frenzel, who lives on Charles street, in the second district, charging him with being an incendiary and traitor to the State and Southern Confederacy. It appears that F., who is quite an intelligent man, had excited Lieut. Morel's suspicion, some time since, by remarks that he was reported to have made in favor of Lincoln and his dynasty; he was watched; the result of which was that he was heard to boast that there was a powerful organization in this city—at least 5,000 strong—which, the moment the Lincoln army made its appearance here on our coast, would rise and help them to the best of their ability.

He further is reported to have said that his society would help cut all the rebels' throats; and that, as no one knew or suspected its existence, it was all the more powerful.

Fooling with a Thirty-Four.

At Paducah, the other day, took place a goose hunt extraordinary, detailed by one correspondent as follows:

The gunners of the Conestoga have never had practice at target shooting, and Captain Phelps, desirous of exercising them, had prepared a canister charge for a thirty-two lb. gun, of old bolts, slugs and buck shot, to fire at the first flock of wild geese that should come in range.

On Monday morning, at breakfast, just as I was about to sit down to the Captain's hospitable board with himself and brother, Major Phelps, the orderly announced: Captain! a flock of geese on our starboard side. This was enough, we left our hot breakfast, went on deck, Captain ordered the engines stopped, and gun No. 2 put in readiness; by the time the Captain and myself had got below, Lieut. Hamilton had the gun aimed. Captain Phelps pronounced the aim good and the order to fire was given; and such a scattering of feathers and squeaking among the goose tribe I never witnessed. We killed four outright, and wounded several others, and "put the balance to flight."

I am inclined to think that these geese were rebel geese, as they would not stay to give us another shot. It was very exciting and interesting to me to witness the effect of that canister. We were under a slight motion, and distant 250 yards from the geese. In the flock there were about 50, standing on the shore, averaging 4 feet apart: when the canister exploded it covered a radius of about 50 feet, so that we killed every goose in the radius and wounded several in the bargain. If we could have got an enfilading fire, (along shore line) "nary goose" would have been left to tell the tale. Ye secesh gobblers, take warning! Keep out the range of the Conestoga's guns. If its experienced and accurate gunners can kill four geese, all there were standing in a radius of 50 feet, how many of the seceshioners can they kill standing in the same space? Worked out by the rule of three, the answer is as many as you can pack or stand in the same space.

Matters at Washington.

December has closed over a quiet army, and no prospect of what is commonly called an advance, is any longer perceived in the vicinity of Washington. Indeed, the natural obstacles to any important movement are too great to be overcome by any force within the control of Major-General McClellan; accordingly about half the troops are being supplied with comfortable wooden winter quarters for which purpose the railway trains are perpetually bringing in great heaps of lumber. Coal and wood are somewhat more plentiful than last month, although the former still sells at $8.50 per ton, and the latter $9.00 to 10.00 per cord. The weather has been severely cold for a week, and as the uncertainties of the summer prevented most of the inhabitants from laying in a provision of fuel in advance, the fuel dealers are now doing an enormous business.

An Insane Man Throws his Mother out at a Four-Story Window.—A man named McGill, in New York, a few days since, in a sudden fit of insanity, beat his mother terribly and then threw her out of the window, she falling four stories upon the pavement, and dying almost instantly. As the lunatic threw her out he looked as she fell, saying it was his mother, and that he was brother to the Almighty, and superior to any living being.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—
ORDER YOUR
INVITATIONS,
BALL TICKETS,
PROGRAMMES,
CIRCULARS,
HANDBILLS,
POSTERS,
NOTICES,
CARDS,
LABELS, and
BILL HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
At Tribune Printing Office,
51 CLARK STREET.

TAX RECEIPTS,
Tax Receipts,
Tax Receipts,
Tax Receipts.
Now is your time to buy them. Will be sent to order to any part of the State by Express. Address WM. H. RAND, Tribune Office.

1862 IS AT HAND, 1862
And your stock of
BILL HEADS
Will want renewing. Call and examine specimens and learn our prices before ordering.
TRIBUNE OFFICE, 51 Clark street.

ONE FIRE LASTS FOR THE
ENTIRE SEASON,
Without Re-Building.
LITTLEFIELD'S
BASE BURNING STOVES,
RAILWAY COAL BURNER,
Parlor Furnace, or Double Heater,
AND THE NEW STOVE
MORNING GLORY.
VAN SHAACK,
No. 47....STATE STREET....No. 47
Has the sale of these popular Stoves.

TO SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE
AND
Importers from Europe.
The Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada issue Through Bills of Lading from the West to Liverpool for all descriptions of produce, at very low rates, which include all expenses, except Ocean Insurance. They also grant Through Bills of Lading from Havre, Liverpool and London [illegible]
JAS. WARRACK, Gen. Western Agent, [illegible] Chicago.
[illegible] General Freight Agent, Montreal.

New Advertisements.

C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn-st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the Northwest.

WANTED TO RENT—A House on the West Side, containing eight or nine rooms, [illegible]

WANTED—30 Drawers suitable [illegible]

WANTED—By a gentleman, wife [illegible]

WANTED—Two Girls, one as [illegible]

WANTED IMMEDIATELY— [illegible]

WANTED—A Partner to join im- [illegible]

BOARDING.—A pleasant front [illegible]

TO RENT, WITH FURNITURE [illegible]

MASONIC.—The members of WM. B. WARREN LODGE, [illegible] F. WENTWORTH, Sec'y.

A GOOD SECOND-HAND BUGGY for sale cheap for cash. [illegible]

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE [illegible]

FARMS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.— [illegible]

FINE HAIR BRUSHES—Superior quality for sale by
J. H. REED & CO.,
144 AND 146 LAKE STREET.

BLANCHARD & BORLAND,
Dealers in
Briar Hill, Chippewa, Erie & Blossburgh Coal,
[illegible]

PURE BLOSSBURGH COAL, [illegible] BLANCHARD & BORLAND [illegible]

TO GLOVE MAKERS.—We have a few dozen of the celebrated Gloversville Dressed Buckskins [illegible] C. G. WALLIS & SONS.

HOUSE AND LOT WANTED, [illegible]

FOR SALE—The stock and fixtures, [illegible]

IRON SAFE WANTED.—Wanted, a small-sized second-hand Iron Safe. [illegible]

ON CONSIGNMENT—100 bbls. Massachusetts Mackerel [illegible] N. F. WILDER, [illegible]

FIRST REGIMENT U. S.
VOLUNTEER LANCERS.
[illegible]
FORMIDABLE WEAPON, THE LANCE,
[illegible]
Splendidly Uniformed, Mounted and Equipped.
[illegible]
Headquarters, 124 Dearborn Street.

WISCONSIN CURRENCY
TAKEN AT PAR FOR
DRY GOODS,
AT
STRYKER & CO.'S,
141 LAKE STREET.
Another large invoice of those superior
HOOP SKIRTS
Just received at
STRYKER & CO.'S,
141 LAKE STREET.
WOOL BED BLANKETS,
A fine assortment just received at
STRYKER & CO.'S,
141 LAKE STREET.

BARGAINS!
CLEARING SALE!
GRAVES & IRVINE,
78 LAKE STREET.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
We shall offer our stock of
BONNETS, CLOAKS,
AND
CHILDRENS' HATS,
At Greatly Reduced Prices,
FOR THIRTY DAYS.
[illegible]
41 Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois.

NOTICE.—
The Bank of Montreal,
Having established an Agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general
BANKING BUSINESS,
Buying and Selling
Eastern and Sterling Exchange,
Discounting Produce Bills [illegible]
Receiving Deposits and Collecting Commercial Paper.
E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

THAT LONG PIPE
STILL CONTINUES TO POUR FORTH
CARBON & KEROSENE OILS
IN ABUNDANCE.
[illegible]
LAMPS, LAMPS,
IN ENDLESS VARIETY
AT NOBLE'S LAMP & OIL EMPORIUM
No. 175 Lake Street.

THE GREAT TONIC AND INVIGORATOR.
BITTER WINE OF IRON,
BITTER WINE OF IRON,
BITTER WINE OF IRON,
BITTER WINE OF IRON,
BITTER WINE OF IRON,
[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE:
[illegible]
IN ADVANCE.

Auction Sales.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,
Nos. 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn Street,
REGULAR SALE DAYS.
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, &c.
EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.
BOOTS AND SHOES,
EVERY THURSDAY.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.,
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
All Goods Sold for Par Funds.

CATALOGUE SALE.—Stock of a
WHOLESALE CLOTHING HOUSE
AT AUCTION.
Without Reserve, for Cash.
[illegible]
At No. 73 Lake-st., Tremont Block,
[illegible]
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO
WAREHOUSE SALE.
[illegible]
On Monday, 16th day of December, at 9½ A. M.
[illegible]

BY GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER
Special Sale of
Furniture, Housekeeping Goods,
TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY
AT AUCTION.
[illegible]
GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER.

TRADE AND FANCY SALE OF
RICH HOLIDAY GOODS,
AT AUCTION.
BY GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER
[illegible]
BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE.
[illegible]
PARIAN WARE.
[illegible]
FRENCH PORCELAIN.
[illegible]
GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER.

BY GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER,
Clearing and Closing-Out Sale of
CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASS, SILVER-PLATED
AND BRITANNIA WARE, TRAYS,
LAMPS, ETC., ETC.,
AT AUCTION, AT 105 LAKE-ST.
[illegible]
GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER.

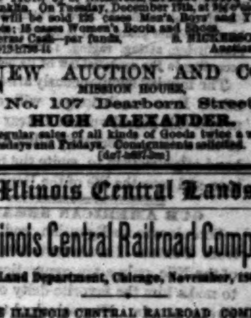
BY S. NICKERSON,
Nos. 222 & 224 Lake street, cor. Franklin.
REGULAR SALE ON
WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY OF EACH WEEK
[illegible]

DRY GOODS AT AUCTION,
by S. NICKERSON, [illegible]

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION, [illegible]

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE.
No. 107 Dearborn Street.
HUGH ALEXANDER.
[illegible]

Illinois Central Lands.
Illinois Central Railroad Company
Land Department, Chicago, November, 1861.
THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY
GIVES NOTICE,



THAT IT WILL
receive, during the
WINTER MONTHS
[illegible]
CORN
[illegible]
Yellow or Mixed Corn,
[illegible]
EIGHTEEN CENTS FOR
SEVENTY-FIVE POUNDS
OF CORN IN THE EAR
[illegible]
J. M. REDMOND,
Acting Commissioner.

For Europe.
THROUGH TICKETS
TO ALL PARTS OF EUROPE,
BY GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY
And Regular Weekly Line of First-Class
Ocean Steamers,
SAILING EVERY SATURDAY MORNING
[illegible]
JAMES WARRACK,
General Western Agent, 15 Lake-st., Chicago.
WALTER SHANLY, General Manager, Montreal.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN
NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
[illegible]
LIVERPOOL, NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA
STEAMSHIP COMPANY
[illegible]
CITY OF NEW YORK,
CITY OF WASHINGTON,
CITY OF BALTIMORE,
CITY OF MANCHESTER
[illegible]

VAULTS AND OUT-HOUSES

The Tribune.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1861.

WHAT SAVING SLAVERY IS COSTING.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury, which appeared in our columns yesterday, is a document that must arrest the attention of every citizen, and cause profound reflection. It touches the pocket nerve of the country. It brings out in bold relief the cost which the slaveholders' rebellion is inflicting on the people; the taxes must be assessed, and wrung from their hard earnings, and the debt which the war is piling up mountain high—a burden for the backs of this generation while they live, and their children and their children's children. It is frightful to contemplate that, in one brief year from the next 4th of July, the public debt of our Republic will be *nine hundred millions of dollars*, requiring over *sixty millions* of annual taxes to pay the interest alone; and at the end of the few months intervening between now and next July, the national obligations will have swollen to more than *five hundred millions*. Here are the figures as put down by Secretary Chase. Ponder them:

The existing appropriations, loans, and revenue for the year ending July 1st, 1862, are estimated at $329,501,994, and the expenditures at $543,406,422. This will require further loans for $213,904,427, in addition to those made at the extra session.

For the year ending July 1st, 1863, the expenditures and interests on debt are estimated at $475,331,245, and the receipts from customs and taxation at $95,800,000 leaving a balance to raise by loans of $379,431,215.

The whole amount required from loans may, therefore be thus stated:

For the year 1862, under existing laws	$75,449,675.00
For the fiscal year of 1862, under laws to be enacted	200,000,000.00
For the fiscal year 1863, also under laws to be enacted	379,531,245.51
Making an aggregate of	$654,980,920.51

If the war lasts until July 1, 1863, and these estimates prove correct, the National debt on that day will be $900,000,000.

The statement in brief is as follows:

On the first day of July, 1860, the public debt was	$64,769,703.08
On the first day of July, 1861, the public debt was	90,867,828.68
On the first day of July, 1862, the public debt will be	☞ 517,372,802.93
On the first day of July, 1863, the public debt will be	☞ 897,372,802.93

The direct tax on property for the year 1862 is recommended to be $20,000,000 from the loyal States; and, furthermore, $20,000,000 by duties on stills and distilled liquors, on tobacco, on bank notes, on carriages, on legacies, on paper evidences of debt and instruments for conveyance of property, and other like subjects of taxation; also $10,000,000 from the income tax. The total from all other sources except direct taxation is estimated at $40,000,000, and from direct taxation $50,000,000, making the yearly revenue $90,000,000.

We pause from further advance among these terrible figures to ask, what causes this stupendous expenditure? The answer springs to the mouth of every honest man. It is *Slavery*. In the language of the Cicero of America:

> "It is Slavery which consumes this treasure and brings these taxes from the sons of toil. It is Slavery which marshals these hosts and breathes into their embattled ranks their own barbarous fire. It is Slavery which stamps its character alike upon officers and men. It is Slavery which inspires all, from the general to the trumpeter. It is Slavery which speaks in the word of command, and which sounds in the morning drum-beat. It is Slavery which digs trenches and builds hostile forts. It is Slavery which pitches its white tents and stations its sentries over against the National Capitol. It is Slavery which sharpens the bayonet and casts the bullet; which points the cannon and scatters the shell, blazing, bursting with death.
>
> But slavery may be seen not only in what it has done for the rebellion of which it is the indisputable head—the fountain and life—but also in what it has inflicted upon us. There is not a community—not a family—not an individual, man, woman or child—who does not feel its heavy, bloody hand. Why these mustering armies? Why these gathering means of war? Why these swelling taxes? Why these unprecedented loans? Why this derangement of business? Why this constant solicitude visible in all your faces? The answer is clear. Slavery is the author—the agent—the cause. The anxious hours that you pass are darkened by Slavery. The business which you have lost has been filched by Slavery. The millions of money now amassed by patriotic offerings are all snatched by Slavery. The taxes now wrung out of your diminished means are all consumed by Slavery. And all these gathering means of war—this drum-beat in your peaceful streets—and these mustering armies are on account of Slavery, and nothing else. Do the poor feel constrained to forego their customary tea or coffee or sugar, now burthened by increased taxation? Let them pledge themselves anew against the criminal giant Taxation. Does any community mourn gallant men, who, going forth joyous and proud, beneath their country's flag, have been brought home cold and stiff, with its folds wrapped about them for a shroud? Does a mother drop tears for a son in the flower of his days cut down upon the distant battle-field, which he moistens with his youthful, generous blood? Let her know that Slavery dealt the deadly blow, which took at once his life and her peace. It is Slavery itself, incarnate, living, acting, raging, robbing, murdering, according to the essential law of its being."

The inquiry spontaneously arises in every mind, How much longer will our rulers permit this horrid vulture to tear the vitals of the nation, before they allow the mailed hand of patriotism to smite the bloody demon and save the life of the Republic?

OUR AMERICAN SERAPIS.

Serapis was an Egyptian god imported from Pontus. Domesticated on the banks of the Nile, only a few generations sufficed to make him the favorite deity of the idolatrous people. His principal temple was at Alexandria, in which a colossal statue was erected, embodying the idea of his person, and, figuratively, of his attributes. The worship of Serapis became the religion of the masses of the Egyptians. He was supposed to possess extraordinary power. Upon him, in the imaginings of his devotees, the return of the seasons, the floods of the Nile, the growth of the crops, the birth of children and the prosperity of the State, were believed to depend. A large party supported in theory and practice these lofty pretensions. The priests of the idol were many and strong. They drew after them thousands and tens of thousands, by whose praises they were flattered, and by whose gifts they were enriched. To dispute the attributes of Serapis was the highest crime which an Egyptian could commit; and the few Christians who dwelt in Alexandria were subjected to insult and outrage as often as they were goaded into a denial of his divinity.

When the Emperor Theodosius governed the Roman world, the elements of discord between the Christians and idolators in Alexandria had ripened into frequent tumults. "The votaries of Serapis," says Gibbon, "rose in arms" at the instigation of one of their leaders, "who exhorted them to die in the defence of the altars of the gods." The Pagans fortified themselves, and repelled the besiegers by daring sallies and a vigorous defence; and by the inhuman cruelties which they exercised on their Christian prisoners, obtained the last consolations of despair. Theodosius was appealed to, and the imperial rescript was waited for during a cessation of arms. When read at last, a sentence of destruction against the idols of Alexandria was pronounced amid the shouts and exultations of Christian joy. But it was confidently affirmed by the adherents of the [illegible] worship, that should any hand dare to violate the majesty of the god, the heavens and earth would return to their original chaos; and when an intrepid soldier, animated by Christian zeal, and armed with a mighty battle axe, ascended the ladder to smite the graven image, the Christian multitude, so profoundly had the corruptions of sin and idolatry penetrated the popular mind, waited with trembling anxiety the result of the combat. The fear lest the prediction of centuries might be realized, and that the errors and abominations of Paganism were, after all, the true philosophy of life and faith, oppressed them; and even then, in their hour of victory, though supported by the whole power of the Empire, they dreaded to see the inevitable blow fall. The soldier aimed a vigorous stroke against the cheek of Serapis; the cheek fell to the ground; the thunder was silent and both heaven and earth continued to preserve their order and tranquility. The blows were repeated; the huge idol, with the emblematic monster which he held in his right hand, was overthrown and broken to pieces; the limbs were ignominiously dragged through the streets; the frauds and devices of the ministers of the idol, their dexterous management of the load-stone and the secret methods of introducing a human creature into the belly of the statute, were exposed; the carcass was burned in the Amphitheatre amid the shouts of the populace, each man of whom looked on and openly wondered how a thing so lifeless and impotent could have held them in awe and misgoverned and oppressed Alexandria so long. At the proper time the Nile rose to its usual height, and again fertilized its banks the crops yielded their annual wealth, children blessed the marriage bed, and though the reign of Serapis was at an end, prosperity continued to bless the State.

These events of the fourth century, narrated in the glowing periods of Gibbon, embody a truth that is eternal and that appeals to us to-day with irresistible force. Our Serapis, an idol of monstrous proportions and frightful mien, is Human Slavery—a bloodier and more detestable deity than ever Egyptian worshipped. Imported from a barbarous period in the history of human society, and justified by the maxims and dogmas that barbarians use and Christians deny, it has obtained a lodgment in our civilization which no reasoning nor scriptures can destroy. It is in rebellion against the Government, and its blind devotees are rushing to its defence; and though there is Heaven's rescript authorizing its destruction, Christian and Pagan alike stand horror-stricken and aghast at the proposition to touch it. The predictions and maledictions which its priests have uttered, have taken firm hold on the popular imagination and thousands of good men who hate the idol and pity the idolaters, express their apprehension, that, if a blow is dealt at the former, the most frightful punishment which an offended Deity can inflict will be brought down by the latter. Their fear is indefinite. They do not see the form or nature of the calamities which doing justice will bring upon them; but express their apprehensions in the comprehensive phrase—chaos will return. The day is drawing near in which the knowledge of the true faith will animate the nation to put our Serapis aside—to break the image and destroy the power of the idol whose temple is in every platform and creed. Some valiant soldier will make the attack, and when the monster falls, and its hideousness is seen, the Republic will wonder, as Alexandria did, why it had permitted itself to be ruled by that thing of triple brass. Waiting such an event, the priests of the idol are multiplying and emphasizing their anathemas, and too many, who have professed the true faith, are, by their silence and inaction, deprecating the dealing of that blow which they fear may prove the falseness of their trust in the true God.

CONSERVATIVE.

This word is a very respectable vocable, one of the most so in the Lexicon, but it has been seized by evil minded persons and perverted to vile uses. Conservative is an honest word, but sometimes performs escort duty as an adjective, for other words. According to Noah Webster, it means one who aims to preserve from ruin, innovation or injury; one who wishes to maintain an institution, or form of Government in its present State. And conservatism is the act of preserving, guarding or protecting from loss, decay, injury or violation. This word has been kidnapped by the slaveocracy and appropriated to the exclusive use of slavery. A certain class of persons call themselves conservatives, in politics, every one of whom is either a friend of slavery, a slavemaster, or a secessionist. With these, conservative means preserving slavery, or the desire and effort to uphold it. The application of the term is limited exclusively to the support and protection of slavery. Whoever prefers conserving his country is called a radical or an extremist. The only thing to be preserved from ruin is human bondage, and the only "institution" to save which entitles a man to be called a conservative, is the practice of depriving men and women of their personal liberty, and defrauding them of the fruits of their toil. And the A No. 1 conservative is he who whips his living out of a negro, and the next best specimen of the genus is the man who most ardently sanctions the practice. All others who fail to endorse the system are denounced as radicals and extremists.

The man who would conserve the Union rather than slavery, is fiercely assailed as an Abolitionist; but the other man who would preserve slavery and let the Union slide, is denominated a conservative.

This fraud in the use of words is one of the tricks of slave-worshippers, and a profitable one it has been to them. It has covered over their ugliness as with a garment. The title conservative has been as useful to them as the cloak of religion to a hypocrite in concealing their real character and principles.

As the American Union is infinitely more valuable to humanity and posterity than American slavery, so the man who labors for its preservation is an infinitely better and truer conservative than he who would maintain the practice of slavery. If the word, as a political term, is to be restricted to one subject or thing, then let conservatism henceforth mean the desire and effort to preserve the Union. The true conservative is the man who stands by the Union and lets slavery take care of itself. Those who would rather see the Union destroyed than slavery, may be properly called Abolitionists; as they would abolish the Union to save slavery.

The word conservative is a general term, and when applied to designate classes or parties, it should have an attributive to precede it, to limit and define its particular meaning. Thus, one class of people should be called Slavery Conservatives, and the other Union Conservatives. The former are those who are opposed to confiscating the slaves of rebels to preserve the Union. The latter would save the Republic, though slavery should be wiped out. It is a duty which the patriotic Press owes to the country to rescue the word conservative from its secession keepers, and make those who want to use it, hoist their colors and show the people what sort of conservatism they mean—whether it be slavery-saving or Union-saving.

Iron-Clad Ships and Batteries.

The late board of Naval officers appointed to report on iron-clad ships and batteries have presented to the Department their views, a portion of which in brief we have already given our readers. As the result of this report, it is noticeable that proposals are now invited for iron mail plates for arming our present wooden vessels, as the board, in the question between ships all iron and those of wood iron-clad, incline to the latter. As cruisers, iron and iron-clad ships will be unsuccessful, they think, because, though their attack on wooden vessels must be fatal, the wooden ship would keep out of the way. In regard to the most effective shot, they say: "We know of nothing superior to the large and heavy spherical shot. Rifled guns have greater range, but the conical shot does not produce the crushing effect of spherical shot."

It was suggested, it seems, that our Government should procure an iron-clad vessel, to be built in England; but this is not believed to be necessary. It was, therefore, determined to seek for proposals among our own ship-builders. The qualities demanded were light draught and invulnerability. The board received 17 proposals, of which the most remarkable is one by Benjamin Rathbone, for a vessel 80 feet wide, 74 feet deep, drawing 25 feet of water, and measuring 15,000 tons. The board recommend three of the proposals and specifications. These are by J. Ericsson, New York, who proposes a battery, 172 feet long, 41 feet broad, 11½ feet deep, 10 feet draught, 1255 tons measurement, to make a speed of 9 miles per hour, to cost $275,000, and require one hundred days to build. By Merrick & Son, Philadelphia, who propose a vessel of wood and iron combined, 220 feet long, 60 feet beam, 23 feet deep, 13 feet draught, 3296 tons, and 9½ knots speed. She will require nine months to build, and cost $780,000. Lastly, the proposal of Bushnell & Co., New Haven, is for a vessel iron-clad, on the rail and plate principle, and to obtain high speed. She is to be 180 feet long, 12 2-3 feet beam, 10 feet draught, to go 12 knots an hour. She will require four months to build, and will cost $235,250.

"A Remarkable Prophecy."

The example of the "noble Bereans," who "searched the Scriptures *to see if these things were so*," has been liberally stimulated within a short time past, by the publication of a remarkable prophecy purporting to be found in the 4th chapter of Haggai. One of these searchers addresses us the following:

> EDITORS CHICAGO TRIBUNE:—In your paper of yesterday I find the above item. As there are but two chapters in Haggai, and as I am unable, by the aid of the best Concordance, to find the passage quoted, elsewhere, I write to ask you to give me a little more light on the subject. If such a "remarkable prophecy" is to be found in the Bible, I am very much interested, just now, to know where it is. Yours, &c., L. HARKINS.
>
> WAUKEGAN, Ill., Dec. 12.

Singularly enough the passages are not found in our own copy of the Bible, the King James edition of the American Bible Society. Nor has any Concordance served us better than that familiar aid to Biblical research seems to have done our correspondent. There must be some mistake about it. The other day a prominent and esteemed divine of this city was in our sanctum at the time when this "prophecy" was under discussion. One visitor, not to be caught napping, laughed consumedly at the idea that there was *a book called Haggai* in the Bible. Our reverend visitor checked him, and called for the Book, to show not only the prophecy of Haggai, but the identical passages. The brevity of the contributions of this particular prophet to the prophecies was one reason of the clerical discomfiture that followed.

Still, the cultivation of the practice of the Bereans in this community will do no harm, and the liberal stimulation given will be of service. The texts will do to preach from, though not from the pulpit, perhaps, nevertheless we do remember that our clerical friend above referred to did say, in the first flush of his discovery, "I have never before thought of that remarkable passage. I shall preach a sermon from it at once." However, among the many Biblical quotations pertinent to the war, the Albany *Journal* refers to the following from Isaiah viii, 12th;

> "Say ye not, a Confederacy, to all them to whom this people shall say, A Confederacy; neither fear ye their fear, nor be afraid."

Let us see whether the Bereans will be deterred from consulting this latter reference.

☞ The Philadelphia *Inquirer* says that Gen Patterson has been earnest in the matter of a court of inquiry upon the conduct of his summer campaign, for several months past. The necessary papers were forwarded to the authorities in Washington in October, but no response was received. The *Inquirer* thinks there was a reason for this in the probability that Gen. Scott would be affected by the result. Subsequently Gen. Scott resigned and went abroad, and Gen. Patterson is still pressing his demands for an inquiry. It is denied that he deferred asking an investigation until after "Scott was well out of the country," as some correspondents would have it appear. He asked it months ago, asks it yet, and will ask it till it is granted. In the delay of the Government to hear his prayer, he made the Philadelphia speech, which has been quoted in his vindication. His friends claim that he is one of the best abused men in the country. Let him have the court of inquiry.

☞ Although the removal of the Confederate capital from Richmond to Nashville is, for the time defeated by the indignant howl that Richmond raised about it, there is said to be little doubt but the Capital will be removed before the assembling of the first regular Congress in February.

LATE NEWS IN BRIEF.

Jesse Clement, editor of the Dubuque *Times*, was cowhided, the other day, by John Hodnett, who, smarting under some editorial strictures upon the sheriffalty contest, took this course to "vindicate himself" before the people. Mahoney, of the *Herald*, looks on with a satanic grin, and says to Hodnett, "Go it, little fellow."

—Full official returns of elections to the Pennsylvania Legislature show that while the Senate remains Republican by 22 to 11, the House is Democratic. There are 55 Democrats and 45 Republicans; four Democrats and thirteen Republicans being elected on Union tickets.

—The army sutlers on the Potomac are moving for an organized resistance to Senator Wilson's bill, abolishing their office. They held a meeting, the other night, at which about forty were present. They can afford to spend considerable money in resisting the bill, but it will do little good, we imagine.

—Col. Brodhead's 1st Michigan Cavalry have joined Gen. Banks's division, at Frederick, Md.

—The Moyamensing soup society, at Philadelphia, furnish about 2,500 persons daily.

—The Philadelphia *Inquirer* says the grand total of the public libraries in that city is 272,412 books. There are no less than forty-three such libraries, besides the collections of numberless societies of a more exclusive character. The principal libraries are: The Odd Fellows, 64,900; Academy of Natural Science, 25,000; American Philosophical Society, 20,000; Mercantile Library, 16,500; Apprentices' Library, 16,200; Athenæum, 13,000; Pennsylvania Hospital, 11,000; Southwark Library, 8,200; German Society, 8,000; University, 7,900; etc.

—The pay-roll of the Portsmouth (N. H.) navy yard for November showed 2,134 persons employed. Since the 1st of May more work has been done than in any four years preceding.

—George D. Prentice, of the Louisville *Journal*, has arrived home from Washington.

—Gen. Rosecrans is on a brief visit to his family in Cincinnati.

—The regular trains between New York and Washington being often delayed by the great body of passengers they are required to carry, the roads have decided to put on a fourth through train, and will carry soldiers on no other. This will lighten up the regular passenger train.

—Col. Williams of the 3d Iowa regiment, at Camp Benton, near St. Louis, having been restored to his command after being some two months under arrest signalized his arrival by putting under arrest several officers of his command who had given evidence against him, and has so got himself into hot water again. He is very unpopular with the regiment.

—Col. Bridgland's cavalry regiment of Indiana is under orders for Kentucky, and would probably leave camp on Friday. It numbers 1,200 men. It has received its sabres, though still lacking pistols and carbines.

—The Terre Haute *Daily Journal*, which was destroyed by a mob from the 43d regiment on the night of the 21st of October, has again made its appearance, and the editor, Col. Cookerly, in a card to the public, professes unbounded loyalty, and claims to be a better Union man than any who assisted in the destruction of his office.

—John P. Jackson, Vice President and Superintendent of the New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, died at his residence in Newark, on Wednesday last, aged 56. He had been connected with the company since its organization, in 1832, and was previously speaker of the New Jersey Legislature.

—The Montreal *Advertiser* states that the Canadian military authorities have engaged the Grand Trunk workshops at Point Saint Charles, for the purpose of rifling heavy ordnance. It also states that the British Government has given the necessary notice to the different companies carrying the mails under Imperial subsidies, to prepare to receive the armament they are bound to carry in time of war. The latter statement is very doubtful.

—Lieut. Wilson of the 2d Maryland regiment at Baltimore, having shot a soldier while trying to run the guard, the other day a friend of the deceased deliberately shot the lieutenant. The murderer has been sent to Fort McHenry.

—They are burning corn for fuel down in Logan county, and corn for 7c. per bushel is cheaper than coal at 20c. It is in great favor with the boys, as it does not require to be sawed and split.

—The New York *Express* says that slavery is to perish if the South persists in the war. Probably so. The rebels counted the cost and estimated the risks, doubtless, before commencing hostilities.

—From all the reports, sickness continues to decimate the army, the troops from the Middle States suffering relatively more than those from the far North or West. A life of such exposure as a soldier's in its best estate must be, is very certain to break down all but strong constitutions, unless conducted with more heed to the laws of health than the average of our volunteer army possesses. Apprehensions are cherished by the most intelligent observers, among whom are some medical men, that the winter will diminish the efficient force of the army of the Potomac by one-third or one-half.

THE SITUATION IN KENTUCKY

MOVEMENTS AND POSITION OF TROOPS.

Prospects of Warm Work Ahead.

[Special Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 12, 1861.

The lines of the army are drawing tighter and tighter around the rebels in their entrenched stronghold of Bowling Green. Tighter and stronger are they drawn as if Gen. Buell intended throttling the monster in his den. Reinforcements for the right and left wings and the advance of the main army to the line of the Nashville Railroad have been the latest and most important movements.

The three brigades of Gens. McCook, Rousseau and Johnston crossed Green River yesterday and are now encamped in the entrenchments lately occupied by Buckner and his rebels, deserted by them without firing a gun. Forty miles now only lies between the rebels and the loyal army—forty miles of distance and but a few days of preparations.

The position assumed by the advanced brigades is in the most beautiful region of Kentucky. The country is in delightful contrast with the region on this side of the clear, deep and swift stream of Green River. On this side a rough, hilly country where scrub-oak and hardy cedar force their crooked way from the earth between the bare and gray rocks that peer above the surface of the sterile and unprofitable soil. Beyond is the smooth, level plain, vast and extensive as the Northwestern prairies, where the eye unobstructed reaches afar to the horizon, and railroads stretch in tangential lines into the dim distance and disappear. The "Barrens" of Kentucky, as the region south of Green River, and in the central part of the State, is called, is a richly cultivated and richly watered country. The railroad leaving Munfordsville, a mile to the left, and deserting the hills and cliffs on the northern approach to Green River, runs in a southwestern direction to Bowling Green, again encountering the rough country that indicates a near approach to Barren River. Along the line of the railroad, and as it were following its course, is a fine turnpike in good repair and in fine condition for wagons and for foot marches.

The assumption of this position by the three brigades named does not argue an immediate advance. A forward movement will hardly be made before Christmas, if that early. We are waiting for somebody.

On the right wing nothing of much importance has yet been done by Gen. Crittenden. A simultaneous movement has probably been made, but we have not had information as yet to that effect. It appears that the story of the exploit of Capt. Netler in burning the bridge of the Bowling Green and Russellville railroad, had its foundation in truth. The Nashville *Union and American* of the 5th states that "the bridge on the Memphis branch road over Whippoorwill creek was burned by the Federals last night. Two Confederates were killed and eleven taken prisoners. Four Federals were wounded."

The *Union and American* then remarks editorially:

> "A private dispatch was received in this city yesterday morning, stating that a bridge on the Clarksville branch of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, near Russellville, was burned Wednesday night. The bridge was guarded by eighteen men, who were attacked by a body of about fifty men. These men fired upon the guard, one of whom made his escape. The escaped guard reports that, as he left, he saw two of his comrades fall, and he supposed they were killed. He supposes the remainder of the guard were overpowered, when the bridge was destroyed by fire. The bridge was about sixty feet long."

Gen Shoepff has been enabled to hold General Zollicoffer in check at Somerset. He has now under him a sufficient force for that purpose, consisting of the 12th Kentucky, 17th Ohio, 35th Ohio and 38th Ohio. Reinforcements have been ordered for him, and it is thought have already reached him, enabling him to make a forward movement. The three Ohio regiments named above had not reached Col. Hoskins, of the 12th Kentucky, when he made his retreat on the 6th inst. Col. Hoskins had fallen back eight miles from the river to Somerset, where he met them, and Gen. Shoepff assuming command, ordered the encampment on the outskirts of that town. Gen. Zollicoffer crossed the river in pursuit of the 12th Kentucky, but did not like the fair prospect he had before him of another Wild-Cat affair, and concluded to return to the other shore again. The stampede of the citizens from the town was caused by the fear of a battle taking place near the town.

Late information states that Gen. Shoepff's pickets had had a skirmish on the 10th with the advance of Gen. Zollicoffer, and had been driven in with a loss of 10 men and one officer—a Major Helveti—whom it was thought was badly wounded and taken prisoner.

The story of Gen. W. T. Sherman's insanity is generally considered here as a good joke, and not believed. I know not whether it was insanity or not, but the General while here indulged in remarks that made his loyalty somewhat doubtful. He even spoke most despondingly; said the rebels could never be whipped; talked of a 30 years' war, and other similar language. Insanity seems to run with the name. Is not the South Carolina Sherman acting almost as insanely as did W. T., of this Department. We have been peculiarly blessed in this Department with commandants. Our first Commandant, Gen. Anderson, was a gentleman of no mind; and our second, Gen. Sherman, is possessed of neither mind nor manners. We are thankful now that we have a man who combines both, and acts like a general and a gentleman at the same time.

A number of troops came into the city yesterday. Among the regiments arriving were the 1st Ohio Cavalry, 11th Michigan Infantry, a company of cavalry attached to the 49th Indiana Infantry, and the 13th Ohio. The latter has been encamped opposite the city for some weeks past. All of the regiments of Indiana which have the minimum number of men have been ordered into Kentucky. This order will throw some 9,000 to 10,000 troops into Kentucky during this and the coming week.

Pork packing is brisk in this vicinity. Six thousand hogs were slaughtered here yesterday.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Secretary Chase's Report—The Proposed Taxing of Bank Notes—Great Advantages of the Plan—Gen. Fremont and the Report of the Investigating Committee—"The Work on Our Fortifications"—Gen. McKinstry and Major Lynde—Col. Farnsworth's Regiment—Senator Browning and the Supreme Court.

[From our own Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, December 9, 1861.

Secretary Chase's Report was sent to the House at one o'clock to-day. The utmost anxiety respecting it has been felt in all quarters, for upon the Treasury rests the whole structure of the Government, and all the issues of peace or war. If the rebellion is to be put down, it is to be put down by dollars and cents. If the Government is to be maintained, it is to exist by dollars and cents. "The last piece of gold will win," said Louis XIV., counting the chances of his long war with William of Orange, and he lived to see his remark verified in his own total and disgraceful defeat by English guineas.

The most important recommendation of the Secretary is that which relates to the taxing of bank notes for the purpose of retiring them from circulation and replacing them with Demand Treasury notes of the United States. In this way it is believed that two hundred millions of dollars can be realized without interest. Radical as is the scheme, there can be no question of its utility, even apart from the public exigency which seems to point to it as an unavoidable necessity of the times. Sixteen hundred corporations of our own, together with a hundred, more or less, of Canadian notoriety, pouring out paper promises, of uncertain security, under thirty or forty different laws, some with limited and some with unlimited powers, constitute the most dangerous element which can afflict a commercial nation. The value of the precious metals is just as much affected by the existence of two hundred millions of paper dollars by the side of them, performing the functions of money, as though that amount of gold were suddenly disemboweled from California and emptied into the business channels of the country; and surely there is no one so infatuated with bank notes as to deny that such an addition to the metallic currency of any country would be followed by a sudden and universal and corresponding increase in the prices of labor, breadstuffs, houses, lands, fabrics and products of every name and description. The people of the United States, and particularly of the Northwest, have long ago forgotten, or ceased to regard, the principles governing this question, and not even the repeated lessons taught by "panics" and "financial revulsions"—names with which we have cloaked our ignorance of these principles—have availed to bring any considerable portion of them to a study of the simplest laws of political economy. Almost any man will admit that money cannot be made of paper—that paper can only have currency on the popular belief that the person or corporation issuing it has real money constantly on hand, and will pay it on demand—a belief which may be well or ill founded. Almost any man will admit that the addition of a new dollar to the circulation of the country enhances all prices in a very small degree, and that the addition of a hundred millions of dollars enhances prices in a very great degree. It will be admitted also, that if the new dollar or the two hundred million are real dollars, actual gold or silver, the necessary increase in prices is not an element of danger, because it is permanent, and not liable to be whisked about by the caprice or terror of bank managers, who are always the first to take alarm at the dangers which they create—while, on the other hand, if the addition to the circulating medium consists of paper fictions, having no value in themselves, and representing only the debts of sixteen or seventeen hundred corporations, the increase in prices is only momentary, and liable to vanish at the will of those who created it, resulting, of course, in what we call a panic or financial revulsion. Yet how persistently will some persons insist that a ten dollar bank note is just as good as a gold eagle "as long as it will go"—as though that were a clincher to all argument, and there could be nothing more said. These persons are always inveighing against "the drain of specie" to foreign countries, unmindful of the fact that a gold dollar will always go where it will buy the most, in spite of tariffs, bounties, prohibitions or any possible human enactments.

That the present banking system, or lack of system, in the United States, ought to be abolished by some competent power, and the currency restored to the normal standard of gold and silver, it would be easy to show by fair argument. How to do this without incurring wide-spread ruin and distress by suddenly reducing prices and impairing the value of all contracts extending into the future, is another and more serious question. Obviously the General Government is the only power which can do it.

If the suggestions of Secretary Chase are adopted, as they undoubtedly will be, the amount of currency in circulation can be known to a dollar at any time. At present it can only be guessed at, or approximated by laborious compilation of bank returns in the various States; and even then we can only know what it was six months ago, for no two States publish their returns at the same time. Sudden inflation or contraction can thus be prevented, and when the time comes, as all true patriots hope it is coming, when the present exigency of the Treasury shall no longer exist, the notes can be slowly retired and redeemed, without creating any flurry or commotion, without working any injustice to debtor or creditor, and leaving us beyond the reach of panics or revulsions hereafter. It may be safely affirmed that no such thing as monetary panic or general bankruptcy was ever known to the civilized world prior to the beginning of the eighteenth century, when bank notes first came in fashion. The Chinese had several such panics before that period, each followed by a revolution, a change of dynasty and enormous bloodshed, and all of them occasioned by paper or deer-skin money, but before Europe and America learned the art of making money from such material, China had unlearned it, and she has been drawing the precious metals away from Europe and America ever since, as the Banks of England and France are particular to tell us about twice every year.

The most obvious advantages of a Treasury note currency are: 1st, its equal and unchangeable value in all parts of the country, placing exchange at par in every State and Territory, city and village, for, in no event, can a draft on New York or Boston or Washington or Chicago cost more than the expense of transmitting the funds by express, a small fraction of one per cent; 2d, its unequalled security, for surely the Government, upon whose stability all lesser institutions rest, presents a solvency more to be depended on than anything else not literally framed of gold; 3d, its healthy influence on the people, who will be the holders of the notes—each man being thus enlisted in the support of the Government and vitally interested in its financial success. That there are dangers connected with the plan—dangers inseparable from all schemes for making money out of aught else than gold and silver—it would be useless to deny. The chief danger is that there will be a constant temptation to increase the issue beyond the point of the present currency of the country, and thus run into the ditch which is about receiving the rebel Secretary Memminger, who has *added* his treasury notes to the bank note circulation of the South, instead of *substituting* it therefor, and thus doubled the prices of everything in the Richmond, Charleston, Memphis and New Orleans markets, except those articles, such as sugar and cotton, which depend entirely on foreign markets for a price. But it is believed by the best financiers in either House of Congress that these dangers are not to be compared with those to which the country is constantly exposed by leaving the currency in the hands and at the mercy of a thousand banking corporations, more or less honest, more or less able to pay their debts, more or less capable of managing so vast an interest for the public good. It should be remarked that those banks which have so manfully helped the Government, and indeed shouldered it along ever since the fall of Sumter, have no circulation of their own worth taking into the account, and they are in favor of Secretary Chase's plan.

Of the two plans proposed in the Report for accomplishing the end had in view, the former, which contemplates the gradual withdrawal from circulation of the notes of private corporations, and for the issue, in their stead, of United States notes, payable in coin on demand, meets with most favor. The latter, which contemplates the preparation and delivery to institutions and associations of notes prepared for circulation under national direction, and to be secured as to prompt convertibility into coin by the pledge of United States bonds, is simply the exploded Illinois system of banking on security. Under such a plan the notes would be just as good or just as bad as the institution through which they should pass, for the security will be very good when you don't want to realize on it, and very doubtful or very bad when you do.

Gen. Fremont has taken apartments about midway between the Capitol and the Executive Mansion. He has not reached the city yet, however. It was reported yesterday that he was waiting for a Congressional delegation to go to New York and act as his escort or body-guard. If he be tarrying for this ceremony, I predict that he will not come at all, for I have searched diligently to find one single member of either house who proposes to defend him. That one is not to be found. Two or three members, who enjoy the confidence of the country to a large extent, were on his staff in Missouri. The most that he can hope from them is entire silence. If Schuyler Colfax, his whole-souled friend and warmest defender, says a word in his behalf on the floor of the House, he will surprise those who know him most intimately. Mr. Colfax loved not wisely, but too well; yet I venture to say that his sadness at finding his idol to be made of clay, is not more grievous than that which once pervaded the office of the CHICAGO TRIBUNE for the same reason. The fact is, the main items in the report of the investigating committee of Congress have become public, fortified as they are by the sworn testimony of some 300 witnesses *and by the handwriting of Gen. Fremont himself*. Such things as the following are not to be defended by anybody fit to be out of jail. The story of the St. Louis fortifications has been pretty well ventilated in your columns, that is, so far as it went. Major Kappner built five of the ten forts, at an aggregate cost of $60,000. E. L. Beard, of the California gang, was paid $171,000 by Gen. Fremont's written requisitions on Gen. McKinstry, *on account* of the erection of the five others, not in any degree more expensive than Major Kappner's. Beard was paid at the rate of *twenty-five cents* per gallon for cisterns, which cost Major Kappner only *two and seven-tenth cents* per gallon, and other items in the same proportion. The orders drawn by Gen. Fremont on Quartermaster McKinstry were in about these words:

> HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT,
> ST. LOUIS, September —, 1861.
>
> You will please pay to E. L. Beard $60,000, as I am informed by him that that sum is required, and if not received, he will be obliged to discharge a large number of laborers, and the work on our fortifications will cease.
>
> (Signed) JOHN C. FREMONT,
> Major General Comanding.
>
> To J. MCKINSTRY, Quartermaster U. S. A.

On the very next day comes another order from Gen. Fremont, in precisely the same language, for $66,000, but without any date—the obvious inconsistency of discharging a large number of laborers to-day, for want of $66,000, when $60,000 was paid on their account yesterday, seeming to have impressed the maker of the draft. McKinstry, not having the money at hand, endorsed the draft over to one of his subordinates, and accidentally dated it on the back. All the payments to Beard were made in the course of a single week; but Gen. Fremont *ordered* a payment of $66,000 to be made, five days *after* he had received Secretary Cameron's order to discontinue the work on the fortifications *and to make no more payments on account of them*. Major Allen, on whom this draft was drawn, refused to pay it. Therefore, though Beard got only $171,000 for his five forts, he received Fremont's written orders for $237,000, or four times as much as Kappner got on an honest yet profitable contract for his five. It would be strange indeed if such acts of robbery and mutiny should find apologists in either branch of Congress. The report of the Investigating Committee will be laid before the House some day this week. Chiefly to be pitied are Henry Ward Beecher's flock, who recently gave three cheers, and other dramatic manifestations, on the Lord's day, in honor of the Pathfinder.

General McKinstry, it is understood, is arrested for treason. How ridiculous to arrest anybody else on such a charge, when Major Lynde, who had been guilty of notorious and flagrant treason, in surrendering two companies of regular infantry to a rabble of eighty Texan marauders, was a few days ago simply "dropped from the army!" "The wrong kind of a drop," said Judge Collamer, of Vermont, who knows Lynde well, and entertains some old-fashioned notions about treason.

On Saturday last I visited the camp of Col. Farnsworth's regiment, the 8th Illinois Cavalry. They are decidedly the finest regiment in appearance on this side of the river. They are better mounted than even the regulars, and far better than any other volunteer corps. Lieut. Col. Gamble, former clerk in the Sewerage office in Chicago, and for a long period Sergeant-Major in the British Cavalry service, has been indefatigable in his efforts to instruct the regiment in all departments of the service, and the appearance of the men and officers on regimental parade has already won for him and themselves the encomiums of Gen. Sherman and Gen. Stoneman. Major Beveridge has acquired the reputation of one of the most careful and efficient officers here. I witnessed drill of companies F and G, (Capts. Cleveland and Medill, of Chicago,) and it must be said that their proficiency in cavalry evolutions is remarkable, if we consider how short a time they have been in camp. Hot or cold, rain or shine, mud or sleet, men and horses must drill so many hours per day, and they do it. The regiment has been ordered over the river, to Sumner's division, this week, although they have not yet received either sabres or carbines. Much gloom was occasioned among officers and men at what seemed to be an order for their murder—the idea of performing cavalry duty for a whole division in front of an enemy without arms, without skill in the use of them, and with horses which jump almost out of their skins at a pistol shot, not appearing to be exactly the thing for a civilized government to expect of them. So general was this feeling of disappointment and even exasperation, that I called the attention of Hon. E. B. Washburne to the case, and together we sought Gen. McClellan's headquarters to respectfully inquire if there had not been some mistake in the order. We were shown into the General's room, where we found his Adjutant-General (Williams), who assured us, with much civility, that it was not proposed to put Colonel Farnsworth's men in the field [illegible] they should have received their arms and acquired proficiency in the use of them, and until their horses should be familiarized with all kinds of fire arms; also, that the men were mistaken if they supposed they were to be sent at once to any other duty than that of proceeding with their drill in the division to which they belonged, under the eye of Gen. Sumner, the best cavalry officer in the army. This was precisely the error into which they had fallen. The men have, however, some real causes for complaint. One hundred and eighty of them are without pantaloons or blankets. They say and believe that this number were taken from them to give an oversupply to a Pennsylvania regiment. The [illegible] drill, for the most part, in their drawers. I saw several of them trying to patch their [illegible] with bits of horse blankets.

☞ Senator Browning of Illinois will be one of the new Supreme Court Judges.

OUR MISSOURI LETTER.

From the 47th Illinois—Journal of the Regiment—General Price Superseded—He Becomes a Candidate for Congress—A little Scare—McCulloch [illegible]—Fortifications at Jefferson City—Contrabands—Escape of Slaves from Loyal Citizens—Rebel Plans for the Winter—[illegible]—[illegible] at Home—Drunkenness Punished in the 47th—Health Improving—High Glee of Co. K—They Hear from Home—Chickens, Butter, &c.—Liberality of Molly Stark—Impromptu Meeting of Co. K—Resolutions Adopted, &c., &c.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

CAMP PRICE, JEFFERSON CITY, Dec. 10, 1861.

I am not aware that any notice of the 47th Regiment Illinois Volunteers, (Col Bryner's) has ever appeared in your columns. The truth is, the regiment is very unobtrusive so far as thrusting itself before the public through the public press. It is a quiet, orderly, brave and working body of men from Central Illinois, who intend speaking through their acts, when a favorable opportunity shall present itself. In July, or perhaps about the first of August last, John Bryner, Esq., formerly commanding officer of the famed Peoria Blues, and late Sheriff of Peoria county, received authority from Secretary Cameron to raise a regiment of infantry. He immediately set himself about it, and in a very short space of time he had a full complement of men in Camp Lyon, at Peoria, subject to marching orders. About the 20th of September the regiment received marching orders and proceeded to the camp of instruction at Benton Barracks, St. Louis, where it remained under drill until the 9th of October, when it was ordered to this city as a garrison. We arrived here in a rain storm, pitched our tents upon the hills in the rear of the city, and from thence to the present time have done all the garrison duty for the city, being the only regiment stationed here from the time of its arrival until to-day, when the Iowa 11th arrived and went into camp.

The regiment is officered as follows: John Bryner, Colonel; Daniel Miles, Lieut. Colonel; M. A. Thush, Major; Rush Chambers, Adjutant; Wm. Stewart, Quartermaster; Dr. Lucas, Surgeon; Dr. Babb, Assistant Surgeon; and Rev. Mr. Hazen, Chaplain. The regiment numbers about 970 men, as good a body of patriotic, robust, stalwart, brave men as any that have gone out of Illinois. The men have the most abiding confidence in and respect for their officers. For over three months I have been connected with Col. Bryner's command, and I have yet to hear the first muttering of complaint or the slightest fault found with either the Colonel or any of his staff. It is a happy family. Col. B. is a plain, courteous, unostentatious gentleman and officer, and has so secured the respect of his superiors and those with whom he has had business for the regiment, that his requisitions have been promptly attended to and his men provided with the best of uniforms and clothing, with a *dispatch* mortifying to other commands.

Brigadier-General Thomas L. Price has been in command of this post until he was relieved on the 7th inst., by Brigadier-General McKean of Iowa. Gen. Price was one of those who received his appointment and commission from Gen. Fremont, and was among those whom the Government, upon the removal of Fremont, ignored. But last week he received the appointment and commission from headquarters at Washington. The General has been rather conservative, perhaps too much so to give the greatest satisfaction to Union soldiers coming in here from abroad, who are not always cool enough to be politic in war. Gen. Price is a Union candidate for Congress in this district, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the recent expulsion of Mr. Reid from the House. He will be elected by a very large vote, I believe, notwithstanding "secesh" are quite abundant hereabouts. They will, under all the circumstances and "*surroundings*," however, keep very quiet.

A week ago there was a little refreshing excitement here, started by the rumor that the ubiquitous and veritable Ben McCulloch was marching upon this city in force. Arms were distributed, the pickets doubled, and preparations made to receive him in the best possible manner, but for some reason he changed his course and kept out of the trap set for him. Nothing would have pleased our force at Rolla and above here at Otterville better than to have closed in upon him in his rear as he was marching upon us.

The fortifications here are worked upon spasmodically, and are not as yet sufficiently advanced to be of any practical use. The work upon them has been twice suspended since we have been here. A number of 32-pounders are ready for them when they are done, but are now "laying loose" around, and according to present indications, they will "keep their peace" for some time to come. "Contrabands" are tolerably plenty around here, only two have come into our camp as yet; they alleged they escaped from a "secesh" master. Col. B. sent them before Gen. T. L. Price for examination, the result of which I have never been able to learn.

When Fremont's army moved from here, several slaves were induced to leave with Col. T. J. Turner's regiment from Illinois. They were owned by loyal citizens. Efforts to recover them proved unavailing, though the loyalty of their masters was indorsed by Gen. T. L. Price of this post. I have seen no negroes within our camp for several weeks.

It seems to be the plan of the rebels in Missouri to avoid collisions with our men in force, but to carry on a guerilla warfare and annoy loyal citizens by marauding parties. To-night a man with his family is camping by the side of us, who was driven from his home, eighteen miles from here, by a band of these marauders or rebel bandits. Every day we see them coming in here from the Southwest in the most distressing condition, having been robbed and stripped of everything by these scoundrels, who are prowling through Missouri in small bands. They present the most heart-rending spectacle—women and children bare-footed and half-clad, emaciated, careworn, broken-hearted refugees. What a sad sight in a civilized, Christian country! How long will such scenes afflict our eyes? How badly managed the Department of the West!

A large body of troops near Otterville, 45 miles above here, are to-day commencing the erection of log huts for winter quarters. All the troops here yet bide in their tents, which would be sufficiently comfortable if the winter should be no severer than the last few days. With us "December is as pleasant as May." The boys to-day have positively been uncomfortable from heat, many of them running around bare foot, seeking cooling shades.

Col. Bryner is "down" on drunkenness in his command, putting severe punishments upon those who show signs of intoxication. The unfortunate victim of whisky has to be "loaded to the guards" with rock and carry it for twelve hours for a slight "elevation." To-night, while I am writing this (on a barrel head) the Major with a squad is out to suppress a grocery near our lines, in a summary manner, armed with axes. He takes the vender or offender to the Provost Marshal, who will ship her, a female creature, off in the cars in the morning.

It will be gratifying to the friends of the 47th to learn that the health of the regiment, which has not been the best, is improving, dress parade showing a largely increased number who are able to be on duty.

We are not without our amusements. Company K are "going in" on the "fantastic toe" in the street by our tents, while I move my pen to the music of the Arkansas Traveler, played in a style that would do no discredit to any country live-down. The ladies are wanting. By the way, the wonder is, what has "gone" with the ladies of Jefferson City? There are none visible. Crinoline here is lamentably scarce.

I should mention that we have taken several "secesh" flags, some prisoners and guns, but have had "nairy" a brush with an enemy.

Company K from Stark county, Illinois, have been in high glee for the last two or three days. Capt. Jamison returned from home last Friday, bringing with him cumbrous boxes and barrels of "fixings" for the boys. Comforters, blankets, pillows, gloves, socks, and everything thoughtful sisters, wives and mothers could think of for the comfort and convenience of their brothers, husbands and sons in the army, came out in marvellous quantities, and such an endless, uncountable numbers of chickens and turkeys! The boys have all taken to crowing and "gogling," and we are watching for the feathers to start. Butter too—what a luxury to a soldier!—cheese, apples, honey, and other luxuries were sent by our dear friends in "Molly Stark," in quantities to astonish our vision and stomachs. God bless little Stark! patriotic Stark! noble Stark! liberal Stark! She has now in the army over one-third, near one-half, of her voting population; and to every one of them she gives out of her county treasury six dollars, and three dollars to each man in a home military company, and takes care of the families of those in service. We are proud of Stark, and when we are called upon to battle our enemies, we will strive to make her proud of us.

At an impromptu meeting of Company K, held at their quarters, a series of resolutions of thanks offered by Private O. A. Clifford, were unanimously adopted, and three rousing "thundering" cheers given to Molly Stark, the same to Capt. Jamison, and an equal compliment of cheers to Mr. Clifford.

Living in Washington.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer's* letter says:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The crowd of strangers which were noticeable with the first of the week, has visibly diminished. The city is a poor place just now for idle curiosity. The principal hotels are all crowded. The stringent regulations of Gen. McClellan in relation to passes, are carried out to the letter, and there is but little to be seen on this side of the Potomac. The charges for everything are enough to startle prudent people. There is but little comfort, and those who have no business with the Government had better stay away until the rush is over.

Pennsylvania Troops for the War.

At last we have a list of the Pennsylvania regiments in the field or preparing for it, and for this—the first list of the kind—the public are indebted to the Philadelphia *Inquirer* and the Philadelphia *Press*, jointly. The regiments, except two numbered as the 11th and 23d, are numbered from the 26th to the 115th inclusive. What has heretofore been known as General McCall's reserve corps are numbered from the 30th to the 41st inclusive. The cavalry and artillery regiments are also embraced in the list, taking places as the 44th, 59th, 64th, etc. Reducing the list to its elements, we have the following results:

	In service.	In camp.	Total.
Infantry regiments	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cavalry regiments	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Artillery regiments	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Numbers dropped to the 26th			[illegible]
Extent of the enumeration			115

There are, in addition to this, eight detached batteries of artillery, eight companies of cavalry, and five companies of sharpshooters, body guards, etc. But with all deference to the Governor of Pennsylvania, we think the Governor of New York will dispute some of his claims, as for instance:—the Carl Schurz cavalry regiment, commanded by Colonel Andrew T. McReynolds, is claimed as the 1st New York, and the 108th Pennsylvania; and the Cameron Rifles, Col. Beige, as the 68th New York and the 86th Pennsylvania. Very properly the California regiment (late Col. Baker's) is numbered as the 71st Pennsylvania, for it was recruited of Pennsylvanians. But McReynold's cavalry and Beige's rifles were both recruited in New York, although each received some recruits from the other States. Taking these from the list, as they should be, and Pennsylvania has sixty-nine regiments in the service. Gov. Curtin has also included Col. Josiah Harlan's "Kentucky Cavalry," at Fortress Monroe, although recruited under Federal authority without reference to States.

Some of the regiments in the service, as Col. Geary's, have as high as 1,500 men, others, as Col. Wm. B. Mann's, not more than 350. We admit Pennsylvania's claim for 85,000 of the 100,000 she claims to have already in the field. We "can't see" any more. But Pennsylvania will make good the 100,000, and can do it, too, without stretching her counters or stealing from other States.

☞ Proceedings had been commenced at Cleveland, Ohio, to condemn and sell the baggage of the brothers Maury, arrested there as bearers of rebel dispatches from Europe; but the prisoners having represented that they were destitute of clothing, at Fort Warren, the Government ordered the proceedings stopped, and that the baggage be forwarded to them.

☞ In Whiteside county, a chap named Penny, arrested for stealing, who broke jail, has been recaptured, probably on the principle "that a bad penny always comes back."

Chances for Business.

A GREAT CHANCE FOR AN ENTERPRISING MAN.
FOR SALE
FOR CASH.
" "
(Cash Means Money) not Land.
A large and well stocked Drug, Grocery and General Variety Store, one of the best country stores in the West. It has always done the entire Drug Trade of the surrounding country, besides which it is at present doing a large cash business in Groceries, Oils, Fancy Goods, Paints and Yankee Notions. The store is situated on the Illinois Central Railroad, 125 miles from Chicago, in the Town of Wenona, Marshall County, Ill. Particulars as to the amount of Drugs purchased, can be learned of LORD & SMITH, 43 Lake street, Chicago, or by applying personally or by letter to HENRY LEE, at the store in Wenona.
If desirable the Drug and Variety Business would be sold without the Grocery department. Will be sold at a great sacrifice, the proprietor being tired of Western life, and wishes to return to New York. Apply immediately as above.

$10,000 TO $12,000 Wanted.—Wanted to borrow by a first-class name at 10 per cent. interest $10,000 to $12,000, on very valuable, improved, productive, city property, unincumbered. Principals only will please address, with real name, Post Office Box 1397.

REAL ESTATE OWNERS.—Fine improved country property to exchange for Chicago property, and will assume an incumbrance. One Hotel to exchange and will one for sale—both desirable. A Steam Flouring Mill, a few choice Farms and other lands for exchange. Also, several stocks of different kinds of Goods to exchange for Cash and Real Estate. Apply to T. S. BAKER, Room 9 Kingsbury Hall, or address (with stamp), Post Office Box 2125, Chicago, Ill. Parties having property to exchange will do well to call as above.
T. S. BAKER,
Real Estate and Merchandise Broker.

Stationery.

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL,
STATIONERS
AND
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS.
Having the three Departments of
Paper Ruling,
Printing,
and Binding,
Combined in their Establishment, would respectfully call the attention of BUSINESS MEN in want of
ANYTHING IN THE ABOVE LINE,
To their superior facilities for furnishing a general Office or Counting-Room Out-fit.
JONES, PERDUE & SMALL,
No. 122 Lake street.

Hard Rubber Truss.

RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS.—Hernia and all forms of Rupture cured by the Hard Rubber Truss.
RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS.
This Truss is having a success in curing Ruptures before unknown in the history of Trusses, unlike all others ever used, in the following respects. It will never
RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS.
rust (the spring being coated with Hard Rubber, rendering it impervious to moisture or perspiration from the body) nor break, chafe, gall or blister. Will not slip or move, does not press or injure the cord; it never
RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS.
becomes filthy, and is always as good as new. They have been used by over [illegible] persons in this city and surrounding country, within 12 months, and have never failed to give satisfaction in a case of the kind. References can be given of cases cured in this city of
RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS.
20 years' standing; and it is universally acknowledged by all eminent Surgeons as the only Truss fit for use. ☞ Persons at a distance can be fitted by sending the size in inches around the hips in line of rupture, to F. H. SEELEY, 194 Lake-st, Chicago, Sole Agent for the United States. Post-Office Box 4235. Send for Pamphlet by mail.

To Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received at the Chief Quartermaster's Office, in St. Louis, Mo., until 12 o'clock M. MONDAY, December 16th, [illegible] ... Proposals for Hay, and Proposals for Corn and Oats. [illegible]
R. D. CHAPMAN, A. Q. M.

BY ORDER OF MAJOR ROBERT ALLEN, Quartermaster at St. Louis, [illegible] ... Cairo, on MONDAY, Dec. 16th, at 2 o'clock P. M.
R. B. HATCH, Captain and A. Q. M.
Cairo, Dec. 5th, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD CO., Chicago, Dec. 1, 1861.
TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until December [illegible] ... [illegible]
WILLARD S. POPE, Engineer.

Coffins.

WRIGHT & McCLURE, UNDERTAKERS, No. [illegible] LaSalle Street.
METALLIC COFFINS.
[illegible]

Hats, Caps and Furs.

LADIES' FURS,
HATS, CAPS AND ROBES.
A complete assortment of
LADIES' FURS
Made in the best possible manner, from our collection of Red River Skins.
Fancy and Buffalo Robes, Hats, Caps
And Gentlemen's Furs,
In great variety.
BASSETT & HAMMOND,
123 Lake st., corner Wells.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!
J. & A. HERZOG,
Practical Furriers and Dealers in
HATS, CAPS AND FURS,
Have just opened their large and splendid stock of American and European Furs, expressly manufactured for this market. Through our facilities in importing our European Furs, and a practical experience for years in the manufacturing of this article, we are enabled to sell cheaper than any other house in the West. All intending to prepare for the cold season would do well to examine our stock before buying elsewhere.
REPAIRING OF FURS NEATLY DONE.
☞ Military Caps made to order.
J. & A. HERZOG, 122 Lake-st.

RUSSIAN, AMERICAN
AND
Hudson Bay Company's Furs.
Ladies' Fine Furs, Misses' Furs, Gentlemen's Furs, Sleigh and Carriage Robes, Buffalo Skins, Rugs, Foot Muffs, Ladies' Promenade, Riding and Skating Caps.
[illegible] SILK HATS,
Soft Hats of every style, Cloth and Fur Caps, Umbrellas, Buck Gloves and Mittens, Calf Skin Gloves, &c.
At Wholesale or Retail.
THOS. B. MORRIS & CO.,
FURRIERS AND MANUFACTURERS,
107 Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill.
Branch of 520 Broadway, New York.
☞ All goods warranted as represented. Cash paid for Shipping Furs.

BUFFALO ROBES FOR SALE by the Bale at the Head Quarters of the NORTHWESTERN FUR COMPANY, No. 123 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.
J. A. SMITH & CO.

Paper Hangings.

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PAPER HANGING
Cash Jobbing House
NOW OPENING FOR
FALL TRADE.
PAPER HANGINGS,
Border Curtain Papers,
WINDOW SHADES,
CHEAP FOR CASH.
ALSO, A FINE ASSORTMENT
FOR CITY TRADE.
☞ The Best Workmen at Reduced Prices to compare with the times.
E. G. L. FAXON,
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F. E. RIGBY & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
PAPER HANGINGS,
AND
General House Painters,
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DRAKE & BRO.,
DEALERS IN
PAPER HANGINGS,
Window Shades, Fixtures, &c.
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,
PAPER HANGERS, ETC., ETC.
No. 134 Clark Street, Chicago.

Safes.

A VOICE FROM ILLINOIS.
HERRING'S SAFE
AGAIN TRUE TO ITS TRUST.
ST. CHARLES, Ill., Sept. 30th, 1861.
MESSRS. HERRING & Co., Chicago, Ill.:
GENTS: This is to certify that in the late destructive fire on the night of the 25th inst., which destroyed the three-story building in which my store was located, I had one of your HERRING'S FIRE PROOF SAFES. The Safe remained in the fire from 9 o'clock P. M. until 5 o'clock A. M., when the books, money and papers were removed in good condition and perfectly legible, so that I have no trouble in settling with my customers any more than if it had never been through a fire.
Respectfully yours,
J. P. FURNALD.
The above adds another to the long list of these truly FIRE PROOF SAFES, to be found only at the store of
HERRING & CO.,
40 State street.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD
SCALES OF ALL KINDS.
Fairbanks & Greenleaf.
NO. [illegible] LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

Account Books.

INDIA RUBBER
INDIA RUBBER
INDIA RUBBER
COURT PENS
COURT PENS
COURT PENS
WILL NOT CORODE.
WILL NOT CORODE.
WILL NOT CORODE.
JUST THE THING
JUST THE THING
JUST THE THING
FOR LAWYERS.
FOR LAWYERS.
FOR LAWYERS.
FOR SALE AT
140 LAKE STREET,
140 LAKE STREET,
F. MUNSON,
F. MUNSON,
F. MUNSON,
STATIONER AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER.
STATIONER AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER.
STATIONER AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER.

Worsted Goods.

WOOLEN YARN ZEPHYR
WORSTED,
BALMORAL HOSE AND LEGGINS,
HOODS, MITTENS, SLEEVES,
SONTAGS AND COMFORTERS,
Commenced Slippers and Raised Work Cushions.
WOOLEN HOSIERY,
Gents' and Boys' Hand Knit Half Hose.
We are receiving daily additions to our stock of Knit Worsted Woolen Goods. Wholesale cash buyers will do well to look at our stock of these goods.
SUTTON & BURKITT,
41..........LaSalle Street..........41.

Oysters.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!! At 40 Cents per Can, at STEVENS & WEBBER'S Fruit Dealers, 58 Randolph street. Extra large selected Oysters at 45 Cents. [illegible]

OYSTERS FORTY CENTS PER CAN.—SANBORN'S third annual sale of genuine Baltimore Oysters, at 40 cents per can. [illegible]
E. SANBORN, 119 Randolph-st.—P. O. Box [illegible].

Hotels.

RICHMOND HOUSE,
CHICAGO, ILL.
BOARD REDUCED TO $1.50 PER DAY.
E. WINNE & SON, Proprietors.

Oil and Lamps.

DITHRIDGE'S XX
GLASS OVAL
CARBON OIL LAMP
[illegible]
FOR SALE BY
POPE & SLOCU
Sole Agents for the
132 CLARK STREET, CHICAGO.

OIL! OIL!! OI
GREAT WEST OIL W
W. C. SCOFIELD & CO., Prop
Cleveland, - - - Oh
Manufacturers and Refiners of
PETROLEUM OR CARBO
Also, NAPTHA OR BENZ
To Jobbers in Oil we would say, we are prepared to fill orders promptly, at the very lowest [illegible]. Our Oil we warrant equal to Kerosene, and in the best of packages.

CHICAGO LEAD AND
WORKS,
Corner Clinton and Fulton-Sts, We
LEAD PIPE, BULLETS, BAR &
LINSEED OIL,
Shot, White Lead, Red Lead and
PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC
Orders from the trade solicited. Highest price paid for Flax Seed. P. O. Box 618.
E. W. BLATCH

IMPORTANT TO ALL CON-CERNED—As THOMAS B. WOOD & Co. [illegible] Chicago.

Dry Goods.

FOR THE HOLIDA
JUST RECEIVE
—AT—
STRYKER & CO
141..........LAKE STREET..........
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
DRESS GOOD
Of every variety, which for the next THIRTY [illegible] they will offer at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICE
Washington Mills Balmoral
A fine assortment just received. Also, BAL[illegible] HOSE to match. A beautiful assortment of
EMBROIDERIES,
Consisting of French Sets, both Lace and
Gloves, Hosiery, Zephyr Ho
SKATING CAPS,
NUBIAS, SCARFS, COMFORTERS,
A fine assortment of
VIENNA BROCHE SCAR
In beautiful colors. Also,
Middlesex, Waterloo and [illegible]
WOOL LONG SHAWL
Of the new style of checks and [illegible]
Bonnet, Trimming, & Velvet Rib
In great variety. [illegible]
STRYKER & CO.
Have received some new styles
WINTER CLOAKS
[illegible]
AN EARLY CALL FOR BARGAI

150 - LAKE STREET - 15
ZEPHYR WORSTE
HOODS, COMFORTERS,
CROCHET MITTEN
FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.
GAITERS AND ARMLE
NUBIAS AND SCARFS.
A. G. DOWNS & CO.

Military Maps.

BRANCH FROM BROADW
NEW YORK.—All of
Lloyd's Great Military
—AT—
MANUFACTURERS PRIC
[illegible]

Music Stores.

THE PRACTICAL SING
CLASS, being part first of the
FESTIVAL CHIME
[illegible]
H. M. HIGGINS,
No. 117 Randolph street, Chicago.

MUSICAL INSTRUM
JULIUS BAUER,
MANUFACTURER OF
DRUMS AND BRAS
INSTRUMENTS.
99 South Clark Street,
[illegible]
At the lowest N. York Pric
Post Office Box 3601.

New Goods.

NEW GOODS,
ELEGANT GIF
RICH VASES,
PARIAN IMAGES,
TOILET BOTT
Shown with pleasure and sold low by
GALE BROTHERS,
[illegible]

Notice to Packers.

IMPORTANT TO PACKE
[illegible]

To Claimants.

NOTICE TO CLAIMAN
AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.
[illegible]
F. R. FULLERTON,

Special Notices.

☞ To Consumptives.—The ad
[illegible]
EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburgh, Kings County, New York.

☞ For the cheapest and best
[illegible]

CATARRH! CATARRH!
CATARRH!!!
DR. SEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REM
WARRANTED TO BE A SURE CURE for
CATARRH or COLD IN THE HE
[illegible]
Office, 196 Lake, Corner of Wells
Address Dr. D. H. SEELYE, Post Office Box [illegible], Chicago.

Cabinet Furniture.

BABCOCK & PEEK
171 RANDOLPH STREET.
Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnu
ALSO,
CHAMBER, DINING ROOM & COMMON FURNITU
IN GREAT VARIETY.
Wood Seat and Cane Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and [illegible] School Furniture on hand and to order.
☞ Particular attention paid to Country Orders.

NEW FURNITURE STORE
Shaw, Johnson & Co.,
OF CINCINNATI,
Have opened a very large stock of New Plain, Medium and Very Elegant
CABINET FURNITURE
At No. 31 LAKE STREET,
(Under the Tremont House.)
Which will be sold at from 20 to 30 per cent. LESS than the ordinary prices in this market.
The public are respectfully requested to call and examine our stock.

C. MORGAN has Removed t
169 Randolph Street,
Where he will be pleased to see all his old patrons, as well as those wishing to purchase Furniture at LOW PRICES. The stock is entirely new, and comprises one of the largest, best and most fashionable assortment of Furniture in the West.
PARLOR AND BEDROOM SUITE
Of Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut; Oak Sideboards, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Secretaries, Tete-a-Tetes, Sofas, Bedsteads and Chairs of all kinds.
☞ Please call and examine this stock before you buy.

Medicinal.

BININGER'S
OLD
LONDON DOCK GIN
THIS
DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULAN
ESPECIALLY DESIGNED
For the Use of the Medical Profe
sion and the Family,
[illegible]
A. M. BININGER & CO.,
(Established in 1778.) SOLE PROPRIETORS, No. 19 Broad street, N. Y.
☞ For sale, wholesale, in Chicago, by Hoyt, Pierce, J. H. Reed & Co., and J. & E. R. Fuller & Co.

HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE PREPARATIONS
HELMBOLD'S......HELMBOLD'S......HELMBOLD
EXTRACT BUCHU,
THE GREAT DIURETIC,
A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY
FOR DISEASES OF THE BLADDER, KIDNE
GRAVEL, DROPSY, AND ALL DISEASES
ARISING FROM
HABITS OF DISSIPATION, EXCESSES AN
IMPRUDENCES IN LIFE,
IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD, &
NERVOUS DISEASES,
CONSUMPTION,
EPILEPTIC FITS,
LANGOUR,
NERVOUSNE
UNIVERSAL LASSITUDE OF THE MUSCULA
SYSTEM,
DIMNESS OF VISION,
INSANITY,
PALLID COUNTENANCE,
SOUR STOMACH,
SICK HEADACHE,
HECTIC FLUSH
AND FOR ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CON
STITUTIONS OF BOTH SEXES.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
PREPARED ACCORDING TO
PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY,
PRESCRIBED AND USED BY
EMINENT PHYSICIANS.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
Is pleasant in its taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties. Cures at little expense.
LITTLE OR NO CHANGE IN DIET.
Price ONE DOLLAR per bottle, or SIX for FIVE DOLLARS, delivered to any name, initial, hotel, post, express office or store.
Describe Symptoms in all Communications.
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS
EXTRACT BUCHU,
EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.
PHYSICIANS, PLEASE NOTICE.—We make no secret of ingredients. They are selected by a competent Druggist and are of the best quality.
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS
PREPARED IN VACUO, BY
H. T. HELMBOLD,
PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST.
Depot—104 South Tenth st., Philadelphia, Pa.
SOLD BY
LORD & SMITH,
Wholesale Druggists, 43 Lake St., Chicago,
Agents for the State of Illinois. Also, by all respectable Druggists.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
Ask for Helmbold's—Take no other.

KNOW THYSELF!—Dr. J. H
McCANN, Physician and Surgeon, [illegible]

FEMALE DISEASES, &c.,
[illegible]
Consultations and Examinations Free of Charge.
[illegible]

Glue Factory.

CHICAGO GLUE WORKS.
GLUE!
NEATSFOOT OIL, SAND PAPER, BONEBLACK, BONE MANURE,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
60 South Wells Street, Lloyd's Block.
[illegible]
JOHN A. LIGHTHALL,
(Successor to [illegible] Bros.)
No. 60 South Wells st., Lloyd's Block.

Special Notices.

To Consumptives.—The advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and he hopes every sufferer may try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburgh, Kings County, New York. oc24-w-3m

For the cheapest and best Hair Work, Wigs, Braids, Curls, Frizzets, etc., go to A. [illegible], Lake street, and examine those wonderful productions of art. No scrutiny can detect the wig from the natural when adjusted to the head. His Hair Jewelry contains always the newest Paris styles. All articles will give entire satisfaction.

CATARRH! CATARRH!! CATARRH!!!

DR. SEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY,

WARRANTED to be a sure cure for

CATARRH or COLD IN THE HEAD.

One Hundred Thousand persons die yearly in this country of Consumption. Every physician knows that with fully two-thirds of this number, the disease first commenced as a

CATARRH IN THE NOSE.

The next step being to the throat and bronchial tubes, and lastly, the lungs. It is easier to cure Catarrh than Consumption, and by curing the first we prevent the latter. Persons should understand that the better way to cure Consumption is to prevent it.

The symptoms of Catarrh as they generally appear are at first very slight. Persons find they have a cold, and find that they have frequent attacks, and are more sensitive to the changes of temperature. In this condition, the nose may be dry, or a slight discharge, thin and acrid, afterwards becoming thick and adhesive. As the disease becomes chronic the discharges are increased in quantity and changed in quality; they are now thick and heavy, and are either got rid of by blowing the nose, or else they fall into the throat, and are hawked or coughed off. [illegible]; the voice is thick and nasal; the eyes are weak; the sense of smell is lessened or destroyed; deafness frequently takes place. Another common and important symptom of Catarrh is, that the person is obliged to clear his throat in the morning of a thick or slimy mucous, which has fallen down from the head during the night. When this takes place, the person may be sure that his disease is on its way to the lungs, and should lose no time in arresting it. The above are the symptoms of Catarrh as they appear in several cases.

By the use of the LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY, all these symptoms can be quickly and effectually removed. And I have sufficient confidence in the Remedy to assure all who are disposed to test its virtues in curing Catarrh, that if after the trial of the Remedy for one month, no benefit is received, the amount paid will be returned.

Price of the Catarrh Remedy, $2.00—sufficient for use one month, with full and clear directions.

Office, 196 Lake, Corner of Wells-St.

Address Dr. D. H. SEELYE, Post Office Box 4[illegible], Chicago, Ill.

Cabinet Furniture.

BABCOCK & PEEK,
171 RANDOLPH STREET.
Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut,
ALSO,
CHAMBER, DINING ROOM & COMMON FURNITURE
IN GREAT VARIETY.

Wood Seat and Cane Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bureaus. School Furniture on hand and to order. Particular attention paid to Country Orders. [ja15-a50-1y]

NEW FURNITURE STORE.
Shaw, Johnson & Co.,
OF CINCINNATI,

Have opened a very large stock of New Plain, Medium and Very Elegant

CABINET FURNITURE
At No. 81 LAKE STREET,
(Under the Tremont House,)

Which will be sold at from 20 to 50 per cent. LESS than the ordinary prices in this market. The public are respectfully requested to call and examine our stock. oc28-g988-3m

C. MORGAN has Removed to
169 Randolph Street,

Where he will be pleased to see all his old patrons, as well as those wishing to purchase Furniture at LOW PRICES. The stock is entirely new, and comprising one of the largest, best and most fashionable assortments of Furniture in the West.

PARLOR AND BEDROOM SUITES,
Of Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut; Oak Sideboards, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Secretaries, Tete-a-Tetes, Sofas, Bedsteads and Chairs of all kinds.
Please call and examine this stock before you purchase. ap25-61-1y

Medicinal.

BININGER'S
OLD
LONDON DOCK GIN.
THIS
DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULANT
ESPECIALLY DESIGNED
For the Use of the Medical Profession and the Family,

Having superseded the so-called "Gins," "Aromatic," "Cordial," "Medicated," "Schnapps," &c., is now endorsed by all of the most prominent Physicians, Chemists and Connoisseurs, as possessing all of those intrinsic medicinal qualities (tonic and diuretic) which belong to an OLD and PURE GIN. Put up in quart and pint bottles, and sold by all Druggists, Grocers, &c.

A. M. BININGER & CO.,
(Established in 1778.)
Sole Proprietors, No. 19 Broad street, N. Y.
For sale, wholesale, in Chicago, by Hoyt & Pierce, J. H. Reed & Co., and J. E. B. Fuller & Co. ap18-ly

HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE PREPARATIONS.

HELMBOLD'S......HELMBOLD'S......HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU,
THE GREAT DIURETIC,
A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY
FOR DISEASES OF THE BLADDER, KIDNEYS,
GRAVEL, DROPSY, AND ALL DISEASES
ARISING FROM
HABITS OF DISSIPATION, EXCESSES AND
IMPRUDENCES IN LIFE,
IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD, &c.
NERVOUS DISEASES,
CONSUMPTION,
EPILEPTIC FITS,
LANGOUR,
NERVOUSNESS,
UNIVERSAL LASSITUDE OF THE MUSCULAR
SYSTEM,
DIMNESS OF VISION,
INSANITY,
PALLID COUNTENANCE,
SOUR STOMACH,
SICK HEADACHE,
HECTIC FLUSH,
AND FOR ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS OF BOTH SEXES.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
PREPARED ACCORDING TO
PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY,
PRESCRIBED AND USED BY
EMINENT PHYSICIANS.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Pleasant in its taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties. Cures at little expense.

LITTLE OR NO CHANGE IN DIET.

ONE DOLLAR per bottle, or SIX for FIVE DOLLARS, delivered to any name, initial, hotel, post-office or store.

Describe Symptoms in all Communications.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
EXTRACT BUCHU,
EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.

PHYSICIANS, PLEASE NOTICE.—We make no secret of ingredients. They are selected by a competent Druggist, and are of the best quality.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS
PREPARED IN VACUO, BY
H. T. HELMBOLD,
PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST,
104 South Tenth st., Philadelphia, Pa.
SOLD BY
LORD & SMITH,
Wholesale Druggists, 43 Lake St., Chicago,
for the State of Illinois. Also, by all respectable Druggists.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
Ask for Helmbold's—Take no other.

KNOW THYSELF!—Dr. J. H [illegible], Physician and Surgeon, detects to a [illegible] the true condition and locality of diseases, by a scientific method, without asking any questions. Diseases of the Throat and Lungs treated by Inhalation and Constitutional Treatment. [illegible] Heart, of the Stomach, of the Liver, [illegible], St. Vitus' Dance, Cancers, Chronic [illegible], Neuralgia, Paralysis, Fistula, [illegible] Diseases of the Eye and Ear, Seminal [illegible], Rupture, Diarrhea, in short [illegible] of long standing cured in few [illegible]. We are not a "cure-all" doctor [illegible] take no case without a fair prospect of cure.

FEMALE DISEASES, &c.,

[illegible] Irregularities, Falling of the [illegible], all Urinary Diseases, Nervous Debility, [illegible] without poisonous drugs, injurious [illegible] of any kind. Have no delicacy [illegible] difference what your troubles may be, [illegible] are cordially invited to call and ask [illegible].

Consultations and Examinations Free of Charge.

[illegible] strictly confidential. Office in [illegible] Building, corner of State and Randolph [illegible] hours from 8 A. M. till 9 P. M. [illegible] M.D., Chicago, Ill. Letters [illegible] a stamp. [illegible] two stamps I will send a pamphlet. se30-ly

Money to Loan.

TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE
ON NEW YORK,
FOR SALE BY EMORY COBB,
Telegraph Office.

MONEY TO LOAN ON
CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY,
Or on Good Improved Farms, within 100 miles of Chicago, in this State. Farms for sale cheap.
au27-g20-6m CHAMBERS & LEE, 111 Lake st.

FOR MONEY TO LOAN
On Real Estate Securities in Cook and adjoining Counties, apply to
ERNST PRUSSING,
Dealer in Foreign Exchange, Money and Real Estate Broker.
AGENT FOR THE [illegible] COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., AND NOTARY PUBLIC.
No. 6 Larmon Block,
no14-ly N. E. cor. Clark and Washington sts.

Banking and Exchange.

MARC & HERTEL, BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE,
Corner of Lasalle and Randolph sts., Chicago.
NICHOLAS MARC. [de11-h768-3m] FREDERICK HERTEL.

TRADERS BANK,
NORTHWEST CORNER LAKE & CLARK STS.,

Nominal Capital,	. .	$50,000.
Paid up Capital,	. .	$25,000.

Will deal in SIGHT EXCHANGE, GOLD, TREASURY NOTES AND BANK NOTES.
E. I. TINKHAM, Cashier.
N. D. CLAPP, President. no18-h369-3m

BANKING OFFICE OF
J. T. VAN VLECK.
No. 9 BROAD STREET, (one door from Wall,)
NEW YORK, Oct. 5th, 1861.

THE PATRIOTIC LOAN.

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the new 7 3-10 United States Loan for sale in sums of $50, $100, $1,000 and $5,000 Notes, with the Coupons or Interest Warrants accompanying each Note, and now ready for delivery upon the receipt of remittance.

The Notes will be enclosed and sent forward as directed and no charge made.

I will take six per cent. Two-year United States Treasury Notes at par in exchange for the 7 3-10, and can supply either large or small amounts.

Refers to H. A. Tucker & Co., Chicago, Ill.
oc25-g[illegible] J. T. VAN VLECK.

BANKING HOUSE OF
C. B. BLAIR,
Exchange Bank Building,
Corner of Lake and Clark Streets.
A general Banking business transacted.
Exchange on the East bought and sold. [se24-g701-6m

BANKING, EXCHANGE AND
Collection Office.
BURKAM & SONS,
17 Dearborn Street, Chicago.
BURKAM & SONS, Chicago. [se17-g344-3m] E. G. BURKAM & CO., Cincinnati, O.

AIKEN & NORTON,
BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
No. 1 Board of Trade Buildings,
South Water street, Chicago.
Collections made in all the principal cities in the United States. ja7-1y

ILLINOIS SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO.
INCORPORATED, FEBRUARY, 1857.
Office, 104 and 106 Washington St.

This Institution receives deposits in Gold, Silver and the Bills of Specie-paying Banks of

FIVE CENTS AND UPWARDS,

From all classes of persons, including Minors and Married Women, and allows Interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Dividends payable on the first Monday of January and July. Office open daily during the usual hours of business, and on Tuesday and Saturday evenings until 9 o'clock.
JOHN C. HAINES, President.
N. B. KIDDER, Cashier. je10'61-1y

DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & Co
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &c.
au15'60-1y No. 32 Clark st., Chicago, Ill.

EASTERN AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Drafts on New York and Foreign Bills,
Negotiable in Great Britain, Ireland and Continental Europe, sold and purchased.
no28-h504-1m CLEGHORN, LECKIE & CO., 13 Lasalle street.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the

"BANK OF AMERICA,"

Heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office, in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes will be given up to said bank.
Dated this 20th day of May, A. D. 1861.
GEORGE SMITH, President.
E. W. WILLARD, Cashier. jy26-g31-tojel-64

Bags.

JAMES H. CHILDS & CO.,
HOPE COTTON MILLS,
PITTSBURGH, PENN'A,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS,
AND OF
OSNABURGS,
32 Inches to 40 Inches Wide.

We are prepared to receive orders from the trade. ja1-d762-1y

BAGS, BAGS, BAGS.
FARWELL'S
STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY,
(No. 22 MARKET-ST., CHICAGO.
Bags and Sacks
Of every description furnished on short notice and printed with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BRANDS.
ap8-1771-1y SIMEON FARWELL.

BAGS! BAGS! BAGS! BAGS!
CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
HART, ASTEN & CO., 157 South Water-st., Chicago.
B. E. CLARK & CO., 128 Broad street, New York.
Manufacturers of and Dealers in
Bags of Every Description.

Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with beautiful brands. New and Second-Hand Seamless Grain and Gunny Bags, for Shippers, Millers' and Farmers' use. Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, Hams, Salt, Seed, &c.
Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch. Bags loaned to shippers. my5-1y

CHICAGO BAG AGENCY,
275 SOUTH WATER STREET.
SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and qualities.
FLOUR—Halves, Quarters and Eighths, printed to order of any desired pattern.
HAM SACKS—Every size used.
GUNNY BAGS—Two or Three Bushels.
Commission Merchants, Millers, Grocers and Provision Dealers will find just the articles wanted in our stock. Orders solicited.
ap1'60-1y HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

Coal and Wood.

ORMSBY COAL FOR SALE,
SCREENED AND DELIVERED,
In quantities to suit customers, by C. W. GRAY,
no6-h168-3m Cor. Market and Washington Streets

HICKORY, BEECH, MAPLE,
and OAK WOOD, constantly arriving by railroad, for sale in small quantities or by the car-load,
SAWED, SPLIT AND DELIVERED.
no18-h353-1m E. L. FURNESS & CO., Corner Wells and Michigan streets.

HICKORY WOOD—HICKORY WOOD!—We are selling the very best quality of Hickory Wood cheaper than any other establishment in Chicago, and shall do so all winter.
Beech, Maple, Hickory and Oak, sawed, split and delivered, in quantities of ¼ cord or a thousand cords.
no18-h357-3m MORGAN & FURNESS, Corner State st. and C. B. & Q. R. R.

Flour and Feed.

PATENT BUCKWHEAT
FLOUR—Manufactured by
HAWKINS & CHAPMAN,
MICHIGAN MILLS.
Try the very best Buckwheat Flour in the city—pure and white.
Choice Graham Flour, from Winter Wheat.
Cracked Wheat, fresh and sweet.
White Winter Wheat Flour of the best quality.
Extra Spring Wheat Flour.
Delivered to any part of the city.
no19 Store—No. 276 South Water Street.

LAKE STREET MILLS,
Corner Lake and Desplaines street.
NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, and all other mill products, at low rates, at wholesale or retail.
jy14 J. S. STEVENS & CO.

PRIME BARLEY MALT ALWAYS on hand and for sale at lowest cash prices. Also, Superior Yeast Malt in Barrels.
ap17'61-ly A. G. MOREY, 9 Board of Trade Building.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.
50 sacks Buckwheat Flour.
250 bbls. Choice Winter Apples.
25 bbls. "Belle" Cranberries.
10 bbls. "Cherry" Cranberries.
CHESTNUTS, HICKORY NUTS, &c.
H. P. STANLEY, 186 South Water street.

LARGE OR SMALL ORDERS
for Feed, Meal or Flour filled in short order and at the lowest rates. [jy16] STEVENS & NORRIS.

Military Goods.

SWORDS, BELTS, SASHES.—C. ROBY & CO.,
Manufacturers of Line Officers, Staff, Medical, Paymasters, and General Officers U. S. Regulation Swords, Belts and Sashes. BLODGET, BROWN & CO., sole Agents, 88 Beekman street, New York. de[illegible]

ATTENTION, CAVALRY OFFICERS!—A few
OFFICERS' SABRES, SASHES, SHOULDER STRAPS AND CAP ORNAMENTS.
Extra good and cheap, just received. Belts and Sashes manufactured at BOWEN'S Glove Store, No. 20 Clark street, over U. S. Express Office. oc15-1y

The Tribune.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1861.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining uncalled for in the Chicago Post Office.

LADIES' LIST.

A

Anderson Maria miss
Anderson Ann miss
Anderson Abigail mrs
Anderson J L mrs
Abell Jas E mrs
Amick H D mrs
Ackerman Elizabeth mrs
Adams Mary A mrs
Atwood Kate mrs
Austin Sarah E miss

B

Ball Mary miss
Ball Olive M miss
Bailey Maggie miss
Bancroft Harriet E mrs
Benkson Adelle miss
Baxter Julia mrs
Barney Mary miss
Barrett Arella mrs
Barnes Hattie miss
Beck A B mrs
Beylen Katy miss
Bently Jane mrs
Beers Mary mrs
Bennet Sarah H mrs
Blake H miss
Blakesly dr A mrs
Boyce N M mrs
Bower Phebe miss
Bowen R mrs
Barlie Margaret C mrs
Brophs Eliza
Bronson Sophia mrs
Briggs S mrs
Brand Anna miss
Bright Mary miss
Brunton Ann mrs
Brackett Elizabeth mrs
Brennan Mary miss
Brant Carrie miss
Bart J E miss
Burton Kate miss
Burre Mathilde miss
Burnham Ellen miss
Burton Allen mrs
Budd Lizzie
Burgess Jennett mrs
Burns Ann miss
Burk Eliza M miss
Burk Margaret miss
Byron Margaret miss

C

Cain Sylvia miss
Campbell Mary A miss
Callaghan Margaret miss
Caffel Mary mrs
Cain Marthy C
Carpenter dr E R E mrs
Cashion Ellen mrs
Carter Sarah Jane
Casey Bridget miss
Cary Josie Gerter misses
Cary Anna mrs
Carman W H mrs
Carson Agness miss
Carroll Anna miss
Champlin Caroline mrs
Chipman Orsah mrs
Chamberlin E A miss
Chamberlin Hubbard mrs
Childs M A mrs
Chapman Lydia A mrs
Chatfield Charlott miss
Chalmers Bella miss
Cleghorn Robert mrs
Clark Charles mrs
Claflin Mary mrs
Clemens S H mrs
Clark Annie miss
Clark miss
Coleman Ellen
Collins Ellen mrs
Coburn Geo mrs
Coats Mary W mrs
Cobb J B mrs
Codnall mrs
Cook Sarah M mrs
Conners widow mrs
Cook Orestus P mrs
Connell Biddy miss
Connors Margaret
Comstock Rhoda miss
Cornell Ella mrs
Corkeren Margaret mrs
Cook Caroline mrs
Conoly Maggie mrs
Cooper Clara miss
Cooper Annie miss
Conway Margaret miss
Cuthbert Chloe N mrs
Cross Susan miss
Crawford S A mrs
Crooker Wm mrs
Cross S B mrs
Croser Mary mrs
Crin Silva miss
Crosby Hattie J K miss
Curtin Ellen T miss
Creamer John W mrs

D

Daley Mary mrs
Davis Mary mrs
Dickinson Mary miss
Dewey Mary mrs
Deveraux Margaret miss
Denton P H miss
Dempsey Mary miss
Denver Ellen mrs
Denison Margaret mrs
Donigan Ester
Doly L J miss
Dolan P mrs
Donnelly Margaret mrs
Dodd H F mrs
Dowling Maggie miss
Dougherty Ann mrs
Dunn Catharine miss
Dwyer Edward mrs
Davenport A M mrs

E

Easson John W mrs
Easton Mary miss
Edwards Mary mrs
Edson E C miss
Eaton M Annie miss
Eaton Almira miss
Eddy mrs

F

Farlin Whitney mrs
Felton Joseph O mrs
Farley Kate miss
Fay Rosana miss
Farman Agness miss
Fernes C D mrs
Fauntleroy Henry mrs
Farnsworth Jas P mrs
Farnsworth A M mrs
Filenger Harriet mrs
Field H miss
Fitzgerald Bridget miss
Foy Maria miss

G

Garver Hattie miss
Galusha Lydia M mrs
Gill Ellen miss
Goodman E
Goodell Carrie
Goodell Erria A miss
Goodrich Samuel W mrs
Gross Katie miss
[illegible]

H

Hanson A Abbie miss
Hall Sarah miss
Harriton Annie miss
Haines Margaret miss
Hamilton Hattie P mrs
Hall G C mrs
Hanley Daniel mrs
Handy Gussie miss
Hand Sarah miss
Harnet H miss
Harrison Martha miss
Hanson Mary miss
Haven Lizzie miss
Haskell Diana E mrs
Hayes Mary mrs
Hastings Campbell mrs
Hawley Lizzie miss
Hastings Harvey C mrs
Haslitt Nancy
Henry Elizabeth
[illegible]

I

Ives Frank A miss
Iverson Julia S miss
Irvine [illegible]

J

Jewell Eliza A mrs
Jeffs Eliza miss
Jenniss Louisa miss
Jones Frank E mrs
Jones R G miss
Jones Addy miss
Jones [illegible]
Johnson [illegible]
Jordan [illegible]
Joy Di[illegible]
Judge [illegible]

K

Kening Mary mrs
Kehoe Eliza Charlotte miss
Kellogg W H mrs
Kelley H C mrs
Kersmaker V mrs
Kenny Jane mrs
Kelly Annie miss
Keefe Annie mrs
Kellogg Sarah mrs
Kenny [illegible]
Kenny [illegible]
Kenrick [illegible]
Kimball [illegible]
Klop or [illegible]
King Ro[illegible]
Kilmore [illegible]
Kran; [illegible]
Knights [illegible]

L

Lynn Margaret miss
Layned Rose miss
Lamb M L mrs
Lake Mary A mrs
Lasea Lucy miss
Lapham Wm misses
Lane R H mrs
Lee Sarah miss
Lovett W[illegible]
Long M[illegible]
Loomis [illegible]
Long Ha[illegible]
Lucas Ca[illegible]
Lynch An[illegible]
Lucas Na[illegible]

M

Maher Mary miss
Malcom Bridget miss
Mallery Lyman mrs
Moone Julia A miss
Mason Jenny mrs
Mason Mary A mrs
Marter B A mrs
Mayer Grace mrs
Mathewson Mary E mrs
Martin E mrs
Martin Lizzie J
Merrill N F mrs
Meader Clara L miss
Mester Mary miss
Medler Maria S widow
McArthur madame widow
McColla Mary mrs
McAdam Mary mrs
Macune Eliza mrs
McAuley Margaret miss
McGrath Frances B miss
McGovern Eliza
Moyer Car[illegible]
Mernberger [illegible]
Miller Ann[illegible]
Miles Lydia [illegible]
Miller Harr[illegible]
Mitchell M[illegible]
Moses Mary [illegible]
Morgan H [illegible]
Moulton H [illegible]
Moores Sar[illegible]
Moore Geo [illegible]
Moultin E A[illegible]
Moulton Mar[illegible]
Murphy Joh[illegible]

Mac

McLean Mag[illegible]
McKeough A[illegible]
McInnis Sar[illegible]
McLaughlin [illegible]
McMahon El[illegible]
McSweeney [illegible]
McNellis [illegible]
McVicker H C[illegible]

N

Near Elizabeth
Newton Emma miss
Nellis E E miss
Neeson Marguerite J mrs
Newkirk Jane mrs
Nash Helen miss
Nesh Esibel miss
Nichols Mary [illegible]
Needham J [illegible]
Norton mrs
Nolan Bridget [illegible]
Norton E mrs

O

O'Neil Kate A miss
Olsen Mary miss
O'Keefe Edward mrs
O'Gorman Anne M miss
O'Connell J O miss 2
Oakley Mary m[illegible]
O'Neill Margar[illegible]
O'Connell Marg[illegible]
O'Brien Margar[illegible]
O'Briene Mary [illegible]

P

Parke Alice miss
Patrick Lafayette mrs
Peyson Henry mrs
Patrick William mrs
Paine Sarah M miss
Parish S H mrs
Pierce Lucy miss
Peck Vergil
Penton Tho B mrs
Perry Wm mrs
Peck Juliette
Phillips Hubert mrs
Pratt Mary W mrs
Phillips Nellie [illegible]
Phelan Mary mi[illegible]
Penton Thos B [illegible]
Peate Wm H mr[illegible]
Pickering Lizzie [illegible]
Pike Annie mrs
Platte Susie miss
Potter Sarah A m[illegible]
Powers Jane mrs
Pool Mary Jane m[illegible]
Pratt Chas B mrs
Pratt Amelia miss
Rose Mary I mrs

Q

Quackenbush Eliza mrs

R

Ranson J W mrs
Redington Mela
Rice Cynthia mrs
Richmond Nick mrs
Rickhoust Liddie E mrs
Rickords Lizzie M miss
Rice Henry mrs
Robbins Chandler miss 2
Roberts Ein miss
Ryerson Maria mi[illegible]
Ross Ellen miss
Root Fannie miss
Ryan C mrs
Rowland Catherine [illegible]
Roche Catharine m[illegible]

S

Savage Catharine miss
Savage M miss
Saunders F M mrs
Schutler Wm D mrs
Seaton Fannie miss
Seymour Chas mrs
Sloman Mary A miss
Shamway Mary F
Sherman Chary Ann miss
Shern Bridget miss
Shoppers Mary Japhn miss
Shattuck Aloole W mrs
Shumway Mary mrs
Smith Elizabeth mrs
Smith Myra C mrs
Smith Maggie miss
Smith Annie mrs
Smith Eveline miss
Smith Albert mrs
Smith Margaret A miss
Smith Cate mrs
Smith Willard N mrs
Smith S mrs
Smith Ellen mrs
Slattery Bridget mrs
Simoiols A C mrs
Sims Carrie miss
Sink Camilia mrs
Stelring Anna mrs
Stuart Elizabeth mrs
Steel Emma miss
Stevens Nancy M miss
Stanett Kate M mrs
Stanton Bridget mrs
Stone Betsey mrs
Stratford Nellie miss
Stow Annie mrs
Sullivan Mary miss
Sweat Delos mrs
Sweeny Hannah mrs

T

Tauhman Sarah mrs
Teed Annie miss
Tucker A mrs
Thomas Lizzie miss
Thompson Caroline mrs
Townley G C mrs
Towner Frances E miss
Tompkins A F mrs
Turnbel Sarah C miss
Twell Harriet mrs

U

Underwood Edina miss

V

Veary Phebe miss
Van Drusen Fanny mrs
Vanfleet I C mrs

W

Walker Elizabeth mrs
Walker Sarah M miss
Wallace Mary M mrs
Wagner Elizabeth mrs
Watkins Martha mrs
Watts Delia miss
Webber Henry mrs
Wells Mary miss
Weller Henry 2 mrs
Weeks George S mrs
Whitney Almanda mrs
White N R mrs
Whalen Jane miss
White A J mrs
Whalen R mrs
Wilson Eliza miss
Wilson Sarah Jane miss
Williams Louis B miss
Williams E Comak miss
Williams Margy miss
Winty Mary mrs
Wood Mary mrs
Wright Marg't Ann miss
Wright Etta miss

Y

Young Sarah E miss
Mrs Mary L T
Young Ann miss

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

A

Allen Adalbert
Anderson Arthur
Adams A W
Adams & Davis
Armstrong C W
Ackerman P J
Ashe Thos 2
Andrews Geo W
Allen Henry L
Armatage J F
Allman J J
Archie John
Ayers Junius 2
Ampaugh Julian
Adams John R
Adams Jno capt
Aitken Wm
Aldridge Wm
Annis Wm
Arnold Wm H
Adams Wm H
Andrews Lewis

B

Bagley A L 2
Blakeslee N B
Batchelder A C
Bicknell Andw
Barnes & son
Badger Albert B
Bennett, Picton & co
Burr Amos
Berton Allen
Backman Chas J
Baldwin Peter
Bigelow Chas
Bates C L
Bartlett C B
Bets Chas
Beckwith Chas
Barbour C W
Barnes Chas
Berger D G
Blakslee David
Bishop David
Blackwell E S
Bassett E [illegible]
Baker Robert H
Ballard Fred
Bellow F
Blodgett H W
Barton J F
Barnes J
Bingham Jas W
Bailey John
Blain Joseph
Bath Wm
Bean Wm
Barlow Wm
Baker Wm T
Baxter W & co
Berry Wm
Blair mr
Baldridge M M
Blatchford M
Bonton, coal dl'r
Burnett B W
Brainard B W
Burnam Ambrose
Bush Oliver
Burgess & Hawley
Brookes & Turner
Burt & Higgins
Burton & Fox
Burham C B
Burt F N
Byington S S
Burbank T W 2
Bracken Thos
Brooks Geo L
Brown Geo
Bowers Geo
Brace T W
Brooks Geo W
Bellman Geo M
Byrnes Timothy
Bridge H M
Brown H C 2
Bull Henry 2
Brainard H G
Brimsteller Jas
Burch J W
Brockway J W
Brewster J
Barrett J & G A Shaw
Byrnes J O
Burch J H
Burt J Press
Brannon Jas
Barke John
Brown John A
Baker Frank
Blake Frank L
Bennett Samuel
Barker F
Bailey Geo B
Baker Thos
Baker T C
Barry Garrett
Beecher Geo H
Baxter Geo
Barker Geo W
Blackwell H E
Bessure Henry H
Bell C H
Boston G
Bradley W H
Brown Wm
Box Wm
Bushnell Wm
Brance W M
Boote Math
Burnham L A
Brady Michael
Bell E R dr

C

Chandler & co
Cately Alfred
Chapin N P
Cunnavan Peter
Clette C J
Carbery Patrick
Campbell D
Chapman D capt
Clugh Robert
Claves E C
Carmany L G
Carmany S G
Clark F C
Clark Stedman
Carter Sampson
Chalker Sumner
Carney Thos
Chandler H 2
Cadwell Hiram
Camp H X
Chase Henry
Clowry James
Casey Jeremiah
Canleth Jas B
Cleveland Jacob
Clybourne J col Bent
Cadden James
Chapman Jno A
Calley John
Chapin John C
Chapman John
Clarke J S dr
Carroll John
Campbell Wm
Childs W A
Clay Wm
Cady Wm F
Child Wm H
Caulit Wm J
Chamberlain W H
Clark L H
Carroll Mike
Charland Mag
Curtis B F
Connelly Asriah
Collins & Speed
Cuming & Dimington
Cook J N
Crosby A J
Cook C
Cray Pierce
Cooney Patrick
Cormick Patt
Connaughton P
Craig C W
Carroll Daniel P
Cunningham Ed
Curtis Edwin I
Cook E A
Coy Frank D
Cummins Solon
Cutting Frank
Cross Samuel F
Crane Francis
Condey Thos
Cumming G W
Conley G P
Cabe Thos M
Crone Thos H
Collins Geo E & co
Crone Thos
Coyle H C
Cooke H
Colby J L
Conway James
Colburn J E
Cremer J W
Connoly John
Cochrane John
Corbey Jos 2
Cole John P
Colvin John
Cocke Wm
Coughlin Wm
Coffin W C
Colwell Wm
Coleman bridewell keeper
Colvin Mr
Cooper Lorenso
Carey Michael

D

Dodson Nathan
Durand & Dayton
Dunn Alex
Dwight Alonzo
Didmars A W
Duff Alex 4
Devan Christ
Dillingham Chas
Dillon Patrick
Donegan Danl
Dail David capt 2
Donvan D H
Dickinson Emory
Day Edmund
Day Eben'r
Dakin R L
Dana E W
Draper S
Dean Franklin
Dayment Thos
Day Geo
Drake Geo
Dowd Thos
Dunn T C
Dunham Henry
Dickinson H E
Doran H B
Dickinson H N
Doolittle Henry
Ditmars H V
Divis Henry
Deen H K
Day H M
Dwyer J P
Donavan Jeremiah O
Duffy Jas C
Downes P P
Davenport Ira E
Douglas J B
Doran Joseph
Dresher John
Dobbins John
Dotey Jonathan
Danbers John H
Dawson Joshua H
Daniels Joel A
Donlan John
Dinsmore John Wm
Day Edmond
Donlin John
Denison W G
Dorey W A
Denison Wm H
Dann Wallace
Davis Kelly
Duncan Walter S
Dill M F
Donaher Matt C

E

Everett A
Ellsworth Alfred M
Estes Chas
Eaton Chas H
Eagle C S
Edwards E W dr
Emery Robt
Everett Frank
Eggleston S M
Elmore Theodore
Evans Thos
Estes Geo W
Edwards Harny
Everats H H
Emerson Hanibal
Evarts James
Eastman J A
Evers J G
Eaton Wm A
Eggleston W W doct
Ellis John
Earnshaw John
Esborn John

F

Fish L B
Fay Martin
Flind L
Fredericks Levi
Foster J H dr
Foley M J
Fulton H C capt
Ford James
Fife Chas C
Freese C

[illegible]

Kautsman L
Keller Lodaski B
Kendall Lyman
Knight mr

L

Linn John P 2
Laf Fluer Jos
Lowery John
Linn John
Lawton Jos R
Lucas J M capt 2
Long H H & co
Long W H
Liton Wm
Louis M
Loomis Morgan G
Lattan Louis

Mc

McClean John
McKenny J capt
McGrath Wm
McEnalley Wm
McGrath Wm
McDonald mr
McNamara M
McCaughrey B

M

Mires E B & co
Moore Silas M
Minor Francis
Miller Saml
Millard F R
Mitchell Geo T
Morris Geo W
Micoles Thos
Mitchell H H
Miller Hugh
Mores Henry
Murphy Jas
Moran Jas
Moulton Isaac H
Miller Jas capt 2
Miller J J
Mullin J
Morplane Jacob
Murdock J
Miller Jos
Miller Jno master
Mills John
Murtagh John
Miller Wm D
Milliman Wm P
Morse Louis 2
Mulford Luther
Mor L J
Morrissy Mark
Mulvany Michael

N

Nelson John
Nickel John
Notter Wm H
Newhall mr O

O

O'Brien Martin
Overacker Wils
O'Connor Joseph
Olmsted C L
O'Malley Chas

P

Parrish Jas D
Phelps J M
Parker J H
Powers Jas
Pratt Joseph 2
Prescott Joel 2
Pierson John
Pomeroy John W
Parsons John A
Pooley John R
Palmer John H
Pease Joseph
Porter John
Powell John P
Porter W H
P W A
Peters Wm
Powers Wm H
Pierce Wm B
P W W
Porter W L
Porter Wm 2

Q

Quain Arthur

[illegible]

T

Tarrant Louis
Thomas mr
Toohey Michael
Turner M C
Thomas W H
Tracey W H
Tucker Wm P
Taber Job
Talbot Joseph
Toomey John
Taylor J S dr
Thompson J A
Turner Joseph
Tiffany Isaac

U

Underwood W J

V

Van Houghton Wm 2
Vallen Wm A
Van O'Linda Wm
Vessey J M
Van Allen Jacob

W

Wadsworth Or[illegible] son T or Chas
White O
Webster B
Ward E
Walch Rich H
Walker Sidney
Wait S N
Whitman S W
Welbasky F S & W Geo Gilling
Wasborn Geo E
Walker George
White Geo O
Wild Thomas
Watkins H A
Wescott H P
West Jno rev
Wood E B 2
White E B
Wheeler S E

Y

Yallowley S B
Youngslove J T

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This Continent has lately been convulsed by an upheaving so sudden and terrible that the relations of all men and all classes to each other are violently disturbed, and people look about for the elements with which to sway the storm and direct the whirlwind. Just at present, we do not know what all this is to bring forth; but we do know that great results MUST flow from such extraordinary commotions.

At a juncture so solemn and so important, there is a special need that the intellectual force of the country should be active and efficient. It is a time for great minds to speak their thoughts boldly, and to take position as the advance guard. To this end, there is a special want unsupplied. It is that of an

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Among its attractions will be presented in an early number a NEW SERIAL of American Life, by RICHARD B. KIMBALL, Esq., the very popular author of "The Revelations of Wall Street," "St. Leger," &c. A series of papers by HON. HORACE GREELEY, entitled "ACROSS THE CONTINENT," embodying the distinguished author's observations on the growth and development of the Great West. A series of articles by the author of "Through the Cotton States," containing the result of an extended tour in the seaboard Slave States, just prior to the breaking out of the war, and presenting a startling and truthful picture of the real condition of that region. No pains will be spared to render the literary attractions of the Continental both brilliant and substantial. The lyrical talent of JOHN G. WHITTIER, the descriptive talent of BAYARD TAYLOR, the eloquent pen of the REV. HENRY W. BELLOWS, are all promised to its pages; while among their fellow contributors will be none who are not distinguished by marked energy and originality.

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Wells Southworth, Esq.
Amos Townsend, Esq.
S. C. Herrick, Esq.
Dr. N. B. Ives.
Henry White, Esq.
Wyllys Warner, Esq.
Messrs. C. Cowles & Co.
S. D. Pardee, Esq.
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
Henry L. Young, Esq.
MONTREAL.
Messrs. Hurd & Oliver.
EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND.
Adam Pearson, Esq.
William Lillie, Esq.
CHICAGO, ILL.
Henry Farnam, Esq.
Francis Bradley, Esq.
Hon. Mark Skinner.
Messrs. Ogden, Fleetwood & Co.
C. B. Hammond, Esq.
F. G. Roberts, Esq.
GALESBURG, ILL.
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QUINCY, ILL.
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JOLIET, ILL.
W. C. Wood, Esq.
LOCKPORT, ILL.
Hon. Jesse O. Norton.
OTTAWA, ILL.
George Farr, Esq.
WAUKEGAN, ILL.
E. L. Bachelder, Esq.
ELGIN, ILL.
W. G. Hubbard, Esq.
WAVERLY, ILL.
C. J. Salter, Esq.
BURLINGTON, IOWA.
J. G. Foote, Esq.
DAVENPORT, IOWA.
R. B. Hill, Esq.
MUSCATINE, IOWA.
Rev. A. B. Robbins.
DUBUQUE, IOWA.
F. W. Sheffield, Esq.
ST. PAUL, MINN.
H. L. Moss, Esq.
LA CROSSE, WIS.
Charles Seymour, Esq.
BELOIT, WIS.
T. L. Wright, Esq.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.
E. D. Holton, Esq.
RACINE, WIS.
Eldad Smith, Esq.
JACKSONVILLE, ILL.
Rev. J. M. Sturtevant.
GALENA, ILL.
Messrs. L. S. Felt & Co.
AURORA, ILL.
J. L. Hanchett, Esq.
LA SALLE, ILL.
John Rockwell, Esq.
oc8-g771-3m

Legal Notices.

ASSIGNEES SALE.—Whereas, Francis A. Hoffman, Otto Gelpcke and Alexander Siller, of Chicago, Cook county, State of Illinois, on the 26th of August last, made a general assignment of their property to me for the benefit of their creditors. Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given that I shall, on the 18th day of December 1861, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the north door of the Cook county court house, in the city of Chicago, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, all the right, title and interest conveyed to me by said assignment, of, in and to the east twenty feet of the north 100 feet of lot one, block 39, original town of Chicago. It being one of the conditions of sale, that the purchaser is to assume the payment of all incumbrances on said premises.
[illegible] CHAS. H. J. MILLER, Assignee.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, ss.—Circuit Court of Cook County. November Term, 1861. Wm. Connell vs. James M. Beers, Manerva Beers, Seth C. Hapgood, and Ralph W. Hill—In Chancery.

Affidavit of the non-residence of James M. Beers and Manerva Beers, defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Circuit Court of Cook County: Notice is hereby given to the said James M. Beers and Manerva Beers, that the said complainant filed his bill of complaint in said Court on the Chancery side thereof, on the tenth day of August [illegible], and that thereupon summons issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the first Monday of September [illegible], 1861, as is by law required.

Now, unless you, the said James M. Beers and Manerva Beers, shall personally be and appear before the said Circuit Court of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of January [illegible], and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.
WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.
[illegible] Compl'ts Sol'r.

Wholesale Houses.

CASH LEATHER AND HIDE STORE,
46 LAKE STREET,
(Between State street and Wabash-ave.) Chicago, Ill.
BLACKBURN BROS.
Have received a large stock of SUPERIOR LEATHER for
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
To be sold LOW FOR CASH.

Also, very PRIME OAK TANNED HARNESS LEATHER at a low price for Cash, and an extra quality of ENAMELED LEATHER for Military and Hunting Boots. We sell

Exclusively for Cash.

We will keep the very best stock, and sell at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
BLACKBURN BROS., 46 Lake Street.
N. B.—Stock Lasts of the ARMY REGULATION PATTERN. Country orders will have our immediate and best attention. [oc28-h[illegible]] B. BROS.

SEASONABLE GOODS.
BOWEN BROTHERS,
74 & 76 Lake Street,
Invite special attention to their large and choice stock of
Fall, Winter and Holiday
GOODS,
Consisting of New and Fresh Styles of
Prints, De Laines, Mohairs, Brocades, Shawls, Dress Goods, &c.,
Together with a very full stock of
FANCY NOTIONS,
All sold at inviting prices in consideration of the advance in the East, AS THEY CANNOT BE DUPLICATED.

F. C. & M. D. WELLS,
SUCCESSORS TO
WADSWORTH & WELLS,
Manufacturers and Jobbers of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
58 & 60 LAKE STREET,
Our Stock of Goods is Full and Complete.
Great inducements will be offered to cash and short time purchasers. oc19'61-1y

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO.
199 & 201 Randolph Street, Chicago,
IMPORTERS OF
TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, &c., &c.
DEALERS IN
Tinners' Stock.
AGENTS FOR
Howe's Improved Scales.
[no7'61-h59-1y]

DRY GOODS CHEAP for CASH.
COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.,
Nos. 42, 44 and 46 Wabash Avenue,
Have in store a large stock of
FALL and WINTER GOODS,
And invite the attention of close buyers, before purchasing elsewhere.

We have come down to a War Basis, making CASH the RULE and Credit the Exception, and hope the Country Merchants will heartily endorse such a programme.
se7'61 COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.

CHEAP FOR CASH.
1861 - - - FALL TRADE - - - 1861
FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.,
81 & 83 . . . SOUTH WATER-ST., . . . 81 & 83
Are now prepared to show a full stock of Goods
FOR MEN'S WEAR,
To which they call the attention of the Trade.
FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE,
62 - LAKE STREET - 62

We offer to the Trade, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES:

6,500	boxes	TIN PLATE,
5,400	bdls.	SHEET IRON,
500	"	RUSSIA IRON,
150	"	IMITATION RUSSIA,
20,500	"	BRIGHT and ANNEALED WIRE,
325	casks	SHEET ZINC,
10	tons	PIG TIN,
16,500	lbs.	COPPER BOTTOMS,
10	sets	TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES,
50	casks	BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAINS,
1,000	doz.	AXES,
1,300	"	SHOVELS, SPADES and SCOOPS,
20	tons	SAD IRONS.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,
oc19-g912-1y Corner of State and Lake streets.

RAWSON & BARTLETT,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
No. 30 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass., which consists of a full assortment of those Celebrated Custom-Made Patna Kip and Calf, and Grain Water-Proof Boots; together with a full stock of all styles of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Of the best quality and manufacture, which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices.

We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes in all the States.

HARDWARE, TIN PLATE
AND
METAL WAREHOUSE,
Established in 1844.
WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.,
176 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO.

As we are now doing business on a CASH BASIS, making CREDIT the exception instead of the RULE, we offer superior inducements to prompt paying dealers, and solicit an examination of our stock and prices.

Tin Plate,	Russia Iron,
Sheet Iron,	Imitation Russia Iron,
Pig Tin,	Bright Wire,
Sheet Zinc,	Galvanized Sheet Iron,
Sheet Copper,	Tinners' Tools,
Copper Bottoms,	Japanned Tinware,
Fence Wire,	Pressed Tinware,
	"Wheeling" Nails.

A complete assortment of Cutlery and Shelf Hardware of all descriptions.
WM. BLAIR, G. D. NELSON, [ap19'61-1y] O. W. BELDEN.

CONCESSION!
PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG,
37 Lake-St. . . . 43 Wabash-Ave.
Conforming to the pressure of the times, we have determined upon
CONCILIATION AND CONCESSION,
So far as they can be effected by
LOW PRICES.
We shall offer at WHOLESALE throughout the season, and during the present agitations, a stock of
Dry Goods, Hosiery and Notions,
Unsurpassed in
FRESHNESS, CHEAPNESS AND REAL VALUE.
These are times for
Actions rather than Words,
And we have determined on a course of hard work, rigid economy and SMALL PROFITS, and it will be SUICIDAL on the part of CLOSE BUYERS not to examine our full lines of KNOWN BRANDS OF HEAVY DOMESTICS, HOSIERY, COTTONADES AND DRESS GOODS. fal4-ly

16 & 18---State Street---16 & 18
CHICAGO.
G. C. COOK & CO.
Invite the attention of buyers to their stock of
GROCERIES,
Which they offer
At the Lowest Cash Prices.
G. C. COOK & CO.,
16 & 18---State Street---16 & 18

LAKE SUPERIOR CHARCOAL
PIG IRON.
A consignment of this well-known Iron just received and for sale in quantities to suit customers.
jy28'61-ly C. H. McCORMICK & CO., Agents for Manufacturers.

Co-Partnerships.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of H. A. TUCKER & CO., was dissolved by mutual consent on the 13th day of September last. The business of the firm will be settled by H. A. Tucker, who alone is authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.
H. A. TUCKER,
[illegible] M. BUXTON,
L. C. ELLSWORTH.

Sewing Machines.

$30 AND $35 EACH.
UNION SEWING MACHINES.
UNION SEWING MACHINES.
UNION SEWING MACHINES.
UNION SEWING MACHINES.
UNION SEWING MACHINES.

The improved DOUBLE-THREADED UNION MACHINES, elegantly finished with silver plate, mounted with drawers and a Hemmer, all complete, are now offered at the extremely low price of $30—on plain stand, $25 each. The reputation already established for these machines will be greatly increased by the valuable improvements recently adopted. No family, seamstress or tailor should fail to send in their orders when such a machine can be had at such a low price. A liberal discount will be given agents wishing to engage in their sale.

UNION SEWING MACHINE COMPANY
71 Dearborn Street, McCormick's Block.
Address I. A. HANCE, Agent for the Northwestern States, Post-Office Box 1[illegible], Chicago.
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR, or call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere.

CHANDLER & FULLER'S
$30 Thirty Dollar $30
SEWING MACHINE.
Having the
NEW ECCENTRIC FEED,
Which is never failing, is capable of doing as wide a range of sewing as any other machine, and is undeniably the simplest
Double-Threaded Machine
Ever invented. Before purchasing any other, call and see this.
Agents wanted, to whom a liberal discount will be given. CHANDLER & FULLER,
de10-h[illegible]-1w 12 S. Franklin street, Chicago, Ill.—P. O. Box [illegible].

ELLIOT'S IMPROVED
"PEARL"
SEWING MACHINES.
SEWING MACHINES.

WE KNOW, AND SPEAK FROM EXPERIENCE, when we say that ELLIOT'S IMPROVED "PEARL" SEWING MACHINES, sold by G. F. COLLINS & Co., 120 Lake street, Chicago, are the cheapest and most economical of any machine we have seen for family use. The idea that because a Sewing Machine is CHEAP it cannot be good, is driven from our mind, and from that of our "better half," by the "good works" and the entire reliability of the machine above referred to, which is sold at the low price of $30. We recommend it in the fullest confidence to our friends.—[Chicago Democrat.

$30 EACH.
$30 EACH.

These machines are used throughout the country, giving satisfaction to all who use them, and are, undoubtedly, the most economical, best made, and cheapest in use. They are fully warranted.

The recent valuable improvements embraced in our machine, render it perfect in every respect and vastly superior to the PEARL as originally made.

We furnish full and explicit directions for using them. Each machine, when sent out, is in perfect running order, with sample of sewing on cloth in proper position, so that a person can commence work at once.

Our Machines all stand on a handsome table, and are worked by a treadle. Send for descriptive circular and sample of work, inclosing stamp for return postage.

On receipt of $30 we will send machine, by return of express—or, if so ordered, we will send a machine and the bill with it, so that it need not be paid for till received.

AGENTS WANTED. Address
GEO. F. COLLINS & CO.,
OFFICE—120 LAKE STREET, (up-stairs), CHICAGO.
[de11-h729-1y]

L. CORNELL & CO.'S
L. CORNELL & CO.'S
SEWING MACHINES.
SEWING MACHINES.
PRICES FROM $25 TO $60.
WILCOX & GIBBS' PATENT.
WILCOX & GIBBS' PATENT.
4000 Stitches per Minute.

The most RAPID and SIMPLE machine in the world. It will NOT get out of order or drop stitches. A BLIND person can set the needle, for it CANNOT be set wrong. A CHILD can run it and use the Hemmer, which turns the hem to the right side. It will do all kinds of sewing without basting. It works with mathematical precision. They never fail to give satisfaction in practical use. TRY ONE. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED.

Many of the most wealthy families of this city have used them for years.

Send red stamp for Samples and Circular, or call and see them at 120 Lake street (up-stairs). Address L. CORNELL & CO., Box 81, Chicago, Ill. se5'61-1y

Business Cards.

PAPER.
PIONEER PAPER WAREHOUSE OF
BUTLER & HUNT,
No. 48 STATE STREET.
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in all kinds of Coarse and Fine Papers, Envelopes, Cards, Card and Straw Boards, Paper Bags, Printers' Ink, &c., &c.
Cash paid for all kinds of Paper Stock. mh9

ADAMS & DAVIS,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
48 Clark street, (Room No. 1,) Chicago, Ill.
P. O. Drawer 578.
FRANCIS ADAMS. [de9-h697-3m] LEWIS H. DAVIS

MITCHELL & ZAHM,
Manufacturers of
TALLOW, CANDLES AND SOAPS,
And Dealers in HIDES, WOOL, PELTS and SEEDS. Factory, corner of State street and Archer Road. Office and Warehouse, 77 Kinzie street, Chicago, Ill.
J. S. MITCHELL. [no19] LOUIS ZAHM.

M. TERHUNE,
(SUCCESSOR TO CAMPBELL & CO.)
SHOW CASE
MANUFACTURER,
NO. 63 DEARBORN STREET,
CHICAGO, ILL.
Post Office Box 4166. no4-h77-1y

RAG WAREHOUSE, 14 Lasalle street, between Lake and Water sts., Chicago, Ill.
WILLIAM GILBERT
Will pay the highest market price in cash for Cotton and Woolen Rags, Old Metals, &c., &c. de7-h676-3m

TO INVENTORS.—
COBURN & MAHRS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND PATENT RIGHT SOLICITORS, Chicago, Ill. Office No. 11 Larmon Block, 99 Clark-st. Branch Office, Washington, D. C.
All business strictly confidential. Circulars sent gratis. P. O. Box 4482. no3-h12-3m

R. T. CRANE & BROTHER,
Manufacturers of and Dealers in
WROUGHT IRON PIPE
For Steam, Water and Gas.
BOILER FLUES, STEAM GAUGES,
And every variety of BRASS GOODS for Steam Engines.
Steam Heating Works
On the most approved principle, erected in all kinds of buildings.
The Trade Supplied
With Pipe and Fittings on the most reasonable terms. Particular attention given to small Iron and Brass Castings.
102 WEST LAKE STREET.
no26-h379-3m

J. S. KIRK & CO.,
SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS,
And dealers in Resin, Soda Ash, Tallow, Tallow Oil, &c.
Nos. 18 & 20 River-st., Chicago.
au7-g314-1y

Machinery.

BOILER INCRUSTATION
NOT ONLY SERIOUSLY
INJURES THE BOILERS,
BUT GREATLY INCREASES
FUEL BILLS.
It can be entirely removed and prevented from accumulating, by using
FULTON'S COMPOUND.
For sale only by
WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO.,
No. 181 LAKE STREET.
no6-h135-1y

Plumbing.

R. D. McFARLANE'S
Gas, Steam Fitting and
PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT,
54 Lasalle Street, Chicago.
DEALER IN
GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE.
Practical Plumber,
AND MANUFACTURER OF
All kinds of Steam Work.
TO THE TRADE.
The Trade supplied with tools and every article in Gas, Steam Fitting and Plumbing business. [illegible] to order.
Manufactory, 132 and 134 East Washington street.
my3-1y

Ship Chandlers.

FOSTER & HARDENBERGH,
SHIP CHANDLERS,
SAIL MAKERS,
AND DEALERS IN
TWINES AND CORDAGE,
242 South Water St, Chicago.
Have constantly for sale, at the lowest market prices, Manilla and Tarred Rope, Hay Rope, Lath Yarn, Bags and Bagging, Duck, Canvass, Oakum, Spun Yarn, Pitch, Tar, Chains, Blocks, &c., &c.
Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines,
SAILS AND TENTS,
Tarpaulings, Awnings, Wagon Covers, Flags, Etc., Etc.,
Made to order at the shortest notice.
LANDELL OR SIBLEY TENT.
Having purchased the sole right to manufacture and sell above justly celebrated Tents in the following States and territories, viz: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska, we are prepared to furnish them in any quantity, and at the shortest notice.
GEO. F. FOSTER. [oc31-g[illegible]] C. R. HARDENBERGH.

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO.,
SHIP CHANDLERS,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
TWINES AND CORDAGE,
205 & 207 South Water St., Cor. Wells,
Would call particular attention of the Trade to our stock, as we at all times have the largest and best assortment in the West of
MANILA AND TARRED ROPE,
DITCHING ROPES,
BAGS, BAGGING AND BURLAPS,
CANVASS, OAKUM,
TAR, PITCH, CHAINS,
AND TACKLE BLOCKS.
COAL TAR ROOFING PITCH AND FELTING.
BED CORDS,
CLOTHES LINES,
BROOM TWINES, all qualities,
WRAPPING TWINES,
in bundles or barrels,
BELL AND SASH CORDS,
NETS AND SEINES.
Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

TENTS! TENTS! TENTS!
Of every kind required for
GOVERNMENT USE.
Made in any quantity, at short notice. We also manufacture the celebrated
SIBLEY TENT
For all the Western States, and are SOLE AGENTS for Ohio and Michigan, in which States we are prepared to license responsible parties to make the same.
REGIMENTAL COLORS,
STANDARDS, GUIDONS,
FLAGS, ETC.,
Of Silk or Bunting, as per Army Regulations.
Constantly on hand and made to order.
G. HUBBARD | J. E. TURNER | G. B. CARPENTER
[se13-h86-6m]

Photographic Albums.

ALBUMS! ALBUMS!!
AT FASSETT & COOK'S
Emporium of Photographic Art.
FASSETT takes this method of informing his friends, customers and the public generally that the promised stock of
PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS,
Selected and purchased by his Agent in New York,
HAVE ARRIVED,
And are the RICHEST, MOST ELEGANT, and at the same time the CHEAPEST ever exhibited in Chicago. Now, while the assortment is fresh and complete, is the time to make selections
FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.
FASSETT & COOK are still making three hundred daily of those exquisite keep-sakes,
Cartes de Visite!
The beauty of which has created for their establishment an enviable reputation.
PHOTOGRAPHS,
Plain, Colored and Retouched in India Ink; Ivorytypes and every style of desirable Pictures made to order. [illegible] the public may rest assured [illegible] Mr. FASSETT (the resident member of the firm) [illegible]
BEST PICTURES,
Unsurpassed by any in the country.
We have also the largest and best selected stock of
GOLD AND ROSEWOOD FRAMES
Ever brought to this market, all of which will be sold to customers lower than can be obtained elsewhere.
ADVICE TO SITTERS:
Ladies wishing to bring their children for Likenesses should dress them in light colors, small figures, avoid plain goods, and choose a bright morning, between the hours of eleven and one o'clock. The best hours for adults these short winter days are between 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.
We would advise all parties wishing Colored Pictures
FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS,
To hand in their orders at once, so that we may have sufficient time to accommodate all. no13-h[illegible]

Toys and Fancy Goods.

P. PEUGEOT, MANUFACTURER OF
BOYS' SLEDS,
And Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Boys' Skates, Ladies' Skates, Men's Skates,
And the celebrated
YANKEE CREEPER,
To prevent falling in slippery weather. Remember that
Peugeot's Great Variety Store
IS AT No. 108 LAKE STREET.

BARNUM BROTHERS,
138 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,
Fancy Baskets,
GERMAN AND AMERICAN DRUMS,
BIRD CAGES,
TRAVELING BAGS, WORSTED AND YARN,
SOAPS AND PERFUMERY, and
YANKEE NOTIONS
For the million, and at PRICES to SUIT THE TIMES.
BARNUM BROS.

Dentists' Cards.

E. A. BOGUE, D.D.S., M.D.,
No. 141 LAKE STREET,
Desires for the present to confine his attention more particularly to Diseases of the Mouth and Operations upon the NATURAL TEETH, and respectfully offers his services to those requiring operations in this branch of his profession, referring (by permission) those who are strangers to him, to the following gentlemen:
Col. C. G. Hammond, Wm. H. Bradley, Esq.
Hon. W. B. Ogden, Stephen Clary, Esq.
Prof. S. C. Bartlett, A. G. Burley, Esq.
L. D. Olmsted, Esq.
M. F. G. Barbeau m'a donné aussi la permission de me referer a lui. no11-h[illegible]

DENTISTRY AT EASTERN PRICES.
Dr. J. C. FULLER
Will hereafter put in Artificial Teeth at the following prices:

Entire Sets of Teeth on Gold Plate		$50 to $[illegible]
Upper	"	[illegible] to [illegible]
Entire	" Vul. Rubber	[illegible] to [illegible]
Upper	"	[illegible] to [illegible]
Entire	" Silver	[illegible] to [illegible]
Upper	"	[illegible] to [illegible]
Single Teeth on Pivots or Plates		1 to [illegible]
Cohesive Gold Fillings		1 to [illegible]

After a successful practice of six years in this city, he desires to reduce the prices of good Dental work to an Eastern standard, and will in every respect continue his work in the same honorable and satisfactory manner as heretofore. Increased facilities prompt and timely use in the operations. Address inquiries from a distance to Post-Office Box No. 4[illegible], Chicago, Ill.
TERMS CASH.
Office, No. 8[illegible] Clark street, opposite the Court House.

WM. ALBAUGH, DENTIST,
Office and Residence No. [illegible] West Randolph street, (successor to Fuller & Albaugh,) would respectfully inform the public that he may still be found at the old place, prepared to give his attention to every department of Dentistry, whether in Filling, Cleaning, Extracting, Regulating, or the insertion of Artificial Teeth. Specimens of all kinds of work can be seen at his office. Charges moderate.
my18'61-1y

Frames and Mouldings.

OVAL GILT AND ROSEWOOD FRAMES, and Gilt and Rosewood Frames of all sizes and in great variety. Also,
Mouldings, Gilt and Rosewood,
OF ALL WIDTHS.
R. R. APPLEBY offers at wholesale and retail, 138 South Clark street, the largest stock of Frames and Mouldings west of New York. His Mouldings are much superior to any in market, and his Gilt Frames are warranted Gold. Manufacturing all his goods, he is enabled to offer great inducements to purchasers.
Don't buy without seeing the Stock.—138 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill. no9-h[illegible]

Stoves and Furnaces.

LESTER & CO'S PATENT
Heating and Ventilating Furnace,
For Houses, Churches, School Houses, Public Halls, &c.
This Furnace has been so thoroughly tried in any locality that a further recommendation is unnecessary. [illegible]
[illegible] Address [illegible], Lasalle street.

Railroads.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Two express trains daily and after [illegible], trains will leave the West Side Union Depot, [illegible] except Sundays, [illegible] arrive at Chicago [illegible] A. M. [illegible]. The Joliet and [illegible] Accommodation leaves Chicago at 4:50 P. M. daily, and arrives here at [illegible] A. M.
[illegible] JAMES [illegible], Receiver.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.
For Rockford, Beloit, Freeport, Janesville, Oshkosh, Dunleith, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Watertown, Green Bay, Berlin, Ripon, La Crosse, St. Paul, &c.
TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:
Day Express, [illegible] A. M., through to all the above points, and connecting at La Crosse with United States Mail Coaches for St. Paul, &c.
[illegible] P. M. for Janesville, Beloit, Freeport, Rockford.
Trains arrive at [illegible] A. M. and [illegible] P. M.
R. DE WITT ROBINSON, Gen. Ticket Agent. GEO. L. DUNLAP, Gen. Sup't.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after MONDAY, Dec. [illegible], 1861, trains will leave Wells street Depot as follows: [illegible]
[illegible]
Sleeping Cars on night train.
[illegible] M. WHEELER, Gen. Freight Agent. E. B. TALCOTT, Gen. Sup't.

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TIME.—Trains leave Chicago: [illegible] on and after Sunday, Nov. [illegible], 1861. [illegible] Day Express and Mail [illegible] A. M.; Night Express, Saturdays excepted, [illegible] P. M.; Joliet Accommodation, [illegible]. Trains arrive: [illegible] A. M. and [illegible] P. M.; Joliet Accommodation, [illegible] A. M.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.
Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of Madison and Canal streets, Chicago, daily at
6:00 A. M. Fast Line, (except Sundays.)
[illegible] P. M. Night Express, (except Saturdays.)
[illegible] P. M. Accommodation for Valparaiso.
For Boston, New York, Philadelphia,
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON,
Harrisburg and Pittsburgh.
Also—For ALBANY, BUFFALO, DUNKIRK, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, DAYTON,
And all intermediate Stations between Chicago and the cities above named.
Sleeping Cars on night trains, and baggage by this route checked through to all Eastern Cities.
But one change of cars between Chicago and N. York via Allentown on trains leaving Chicago at [illegible] P. M.
Tickets for sale at the principal Ticket Offices in the West, at the Company's Office, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, and at the Union Depot, West Side, Chicago.
A. HOLLIDAY, Ticket Agent. WM. P. SHINN, Gen. Pass. Agent.

1861.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Michigan Southern and Lake Shore
RAILROAD.
On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 24, and until further notice, trains will leave Chicago as follows:
NEW YORK DAY EXPRESS:
[illegible] A. M. daily (except Sunday), via Old Michigan Road, connecting at Elkhart with train on Air Line Road, at White Pigeon with train for Three Rivers, at Adrian with trains for Jackson, at Air Line Junction with trains for Monroe and Detroit.
NIGHT EXPRESS:
[illegible] P. M. daily (except Saturday), via Old Michigan Road, connecting at Air Line Junction with trains for Detroit.
Trains arrive from the East at [illegible] A. M. and 11 P. M.
All the above trains make regular connections to Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Albany, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington.
Luxurious new Sleeping Coaches, with all modern improvements, run on Night Trains.
Through Tickets can be obtained at the Company's Office, 56 Clark street, under the Sherman House, or at the Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman streets.
JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen'l Supt., Toledo, O. GEO. M. GRAY, Gen'l Western Agt.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE TO NEW YORK, NEW ENGLAND AND THE CANADAS.
On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 24, 1861, Trains leave the Great Central Union Depot, foot of Lake street, as follows:
[illegible] A. M.—Day Express (except Sunday) arrives at Detroit at [illegible] P. M., [illegible]; Albany [illegible]; New York [illegible]; Boston [illegible].
[illegible] P. M.—Night Express (except Saturday), arrives at Detroit at [illegible]; [illegible]; Albany [illegible]; New York [illegible] P. M.; Boston [illegible].
Cincinnati Trains via M. C. Railroad leave Chicago at [illegible] A. M. Mail Trains, [illegible] P. M., Fast Express, arrive in Cincinnati at [illegible] A. M., Fast Express; [illegible] P. M. Night Mail.
The [illegible] P. M. Train leaving Chicago runs through to Cincinnati without change of cars or baggage.
Woodruff's Patent Sleeping Cars on all night trains.
THROUGH TICKETS for sale in all principal Railroad Offices in the West, at the Company's Office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, (under the Tremont House,) Chicago, and at the Depot.
R. N. RICE, General Superintendent.
J. W. SMITH, Western Pass. Agt.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.
For Milwaukee, La Crosse, St. Paul, Oshkosh, [illegible] AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.
On and after WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4th, 1861, Passenger Trains will leave the Depot, corner of West Kinzie and Canal streets, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:
[illegible] A. M. and [illegible] P. M., and arrive at Milwaukee at [illegible] P. M. and [illegible] A. M.
Passenger Trains arrive at Chicago at [illegible] P. M. and [illegible] P. M.
WAUKEGAN ACCOMMODATION Train leaves Chicago at 4:[illegible] P. M., and arrives at Chicago at [illegible] A. M.
S. C. BALDWIN, Superintendent.

GREAT CENTRAL
SHORT LINE ROUTE,
VIA
PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO
AND
Pennsylvania Central R. R's,
TO ALL EASTERN CITIES.
Clarke & Co., Through Freight Agents,
Are prepared to contract Freights through, by authority of the Companies above named, at their Office, 70 Dearborn street, and at the Depot of the P., F. W. & C. R. R., Chicago.
The offices of the Penn. R. R. Co. in the East are located at No. 1 Astor House and No. 1 S. William street, New York; No. 77 Washington-st., Boston; Depot, Liberty-st., Pittsburgh; No. 80 North-st., Baltimore, and at General Depot, Philadelphia.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON &
QUINCY RAILROAD.
Passenger Trains leave and arrive at Chicago as follows: Day Express at 11:[illegible] A. M. (Sundays excepted.) Night Express leaves at [illegible] P. M. (Saturdays excepted.) Accommodation leaves at [illegible] P. M. (Sundays excepted.) Morning Accommodation arrives at [illegible] A. M. (Sundays excepted.)
C. G. HAMMOND, Sup't.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Change of Time!
On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 17th, 1861, trains will leave from the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake and South Water streets, as follows:
[illegible] A. M. Sunday excepted—arriving at Peoria at [illegible] P. M., Logansport [illegible] P. M., Alton [illegible] P. M., St. Louis [illegible] P. M., Terre Haute [illegible], Cairo [illegible] A. M.
[illegible] P. M. every day—arriving at Decatur at [illegible] A. M., Springfield [illegible], Alton [illegible], St. Louis [illegible], Terre Haute [illegible], Vincennes [illegible], Evansville [illegible], Cairo [illegible].
On Saturdays the [illegible] P. M. Train will run only to Centralia.
Trains arrive at Chicago at [illegible] A. M. and [illegible] P. M.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
To Passengers for Alton and St. Louis.
The [illegible] P. M. Train on this Road is the Night Train leaving the city for those points.
Sleeping Cars on the Night Trains. Baggage checked to all important points.
For tickets and information apply at the office in the Great Central Depot.
HYDE PARK AND WOOD LAWN.
Trains will leave Chicago: [illegible] A. M., [illegible] P. M., [illegible] P. M. Leave Wood Lawn: [illegible]
W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Pass. Agent. W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Supt.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD is a First-Class Road in all respects,
With 285 Miles of Double Track.
THREE DAILY TRAINS (with connections from all points West)
FROM PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA.
All connecting direct to New York.
Morning Mail—Afternoon Fast Line—Night Express.
One Train Daily from Pittsburgh to New York,
(430 miles), without change of cars,
VIA ALLENTOWN AND EASTON,
With direct connections from Western Cities, arriving hours in advance of other routes, in time for Boston by Rail or Boat Lines.
EXPRESS TRAINS RUN DAILY—OTHERS SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.
NINE DAILY TRAINS from Philadelphia to New York. Tickets good on any line or train. New York or Boston Tickets via Pittsburgh good via Philadelphia or Allentown.
BOAT TICKETS TO BOSTON
Good via any of the Boat lines.
Two Daily Connections from Harrisburg to Baltimore and Washington.
BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH—ALL TRANSFERS FREE.
Fare always as Low as by any other Route.
BUY TICKETS VIA PITTSBURGH.
TICKETS FOR SALE AT ALL MAIN OFFICES.
FREIGHTS.
By this route freights of all descriptions can be forwarded from Philadelphia, New York, Boston or Baltimore to and from any point on the Railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa or Missouri, BY RAILROAD DIRECT.
The Pennsylvania Railroad also connects at Pittsburgh with steamers, by which goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Red Rivers; and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago, with steamers to all ports on the Northwestern Lakes.
Merchants and shippers entrusting the transportation of their freight to this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.
THE RATES OF FREIGHT to and from any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Railroad are at all times as favorable as are charged by other Railroad Companies.
Be particular to mark packages "Via Penn'a R. R."
[illegible], Philadelphia.
MAGRAW & KOONS, 80 North street, Baltimore.
LEECH & Co., No. 1 Astor House, or No. 1 South William street, New York.
LEECH & CO., No. 77 State street, Boston.
H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
L. L. HOUPT, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
ENOCH LEWIS, Gen. Supt., Altoona, Pa. ja1-ly

GREAT CONSOLIDATED LINE!!
CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO
AIR-LINE RAILROAD.
Forty Miles the shortest Route to Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Louisville.
TWO EXPRESS TRAINS leave West Side Union Depot, Chicago, daily, as follows:
[illegible] A. M.—Day Express, (Sundays excepted.)
[illegible] P. M.—Night Express, (Saturdays excepted.)
THROUGH TO CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.
EASTERN CONNECTIONS.—At Anderson and Richmond for Dayton, Columbus, [illegible], and all points in Central and Eastern Ohio.
SOUTHERN CONNECTIONS.—At Indianapolis for Columbus, Madison, Louisville, [illegible] and all points in Central and Southern Indiana; also for [illegible], Lexington, [illegible] and all points in Kentucky and Tennessee; at Cincinnati for Louisville, Maysville, Parkersburg, and points on the Ohio River.
Trains arrive at Chicago at [illegible] A. M. and [illegible] P. M.
Through Tickets by this line can be obtained at the principal Railroad Offices in the West, and at the Company's Office, No. [illegible] Dearborn street, [illegible], Chicago, and at the Union Depot.
[illegible], Superintendent.
CHAS. E. FOLLETT, Gen. Ticket Agent.

The Tribune.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1861.

THE CITY.

New Year's Address.

The carriers of this paper offer TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS as a Premium for the best Poem to be presented to the readers of the TRIBUNE on the 1st of January. Contributions will be received until the 25th inst., and the reward will be made by competent literary gentlemen.

☞ See advertisement of stock of liquors for sale, in to-day's advertisements.

☞ We call attention to Blanchard & Borland's Coal advertisement in our new advertisements of to-day.

SERENADE.—Col. Mulligan was serenaded at his hotel in Washington, on Monday night, by the officers of the 15th N. Y. Regiment.

UNPAID LETTERS.—The list of unpaid letters remaining in the Chicago Post Office, for the past week, will be found on the third page of to-day's TRIBUNE.

PROMOTIONS.—George H. Sitts has been promoted to a First Lieutenancy in Company B, Major Barker McClellan's Dragoons; and P. Purley Page elected second Lieutenant in the same Company.

FUNERAL CEREMONIES.—The remains of Thomas W. Hitchcock who was killed at Tipton, Mo., will be interred at Rose Hill Cemetry to-day. The train leaves the Milwaukee Depot at ten minutes past twelve.

FIRE.—The alarm of fire for the Sixth District, late yesterday afternoon, was occasioned by the accidental burning of some tar, near the shore end of the North Pier. No damage was done.

☞ Winchell has done well for his audience and himself. The receipts for his last two nights at Bryan Hall, in gross, were $505. He appears at the same place on Monday evening next for the Soldiers' Aid Society, giving an entire change of programme. There is but one Winchell.

☞ Jewett & Co., grocery auction house, 56 Dearborn street, sell by catalogue, at 10 a. m., 200 dozen brooms, 100 barrels mackerel and herring, 200 kegs white lead, 100 cases ale and schnapps; also, tobacco, soap, 100 barrels liquors, and general groceries.

LAST CHANCE.—The ladies of Christ Church give their last dinner at Bryan Hall to-day. As this is the last opportunity afforded to encourage the laudable object of removing their church debt, we hope our citizens will promptly and liberally improve it.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.—There will be an examination of female teachers, and of candidates for admission to the Normal Department of the High School at the office of the Board of Education, No. 119 Clark street, on Friday, December 20th, commencing at 9 o'clock, a. m.

CLOSING SALE OF FINE FUR GOODS.—Gilbert, Sampson & Warner will close out the balance of those fine Furs this morning, commencing at half-past nine o'clock, at their Auction Rooms, No. 12 Lake street. Those who have not supplied themselves will find it to their interest to attend this closing sale.

DISBURSEMENT OF THE WAR FUND.—The Cook County War Fund Committee will pay the soldiers' families this (Saturday) morning, at 10 o'clock, at the Supervisors' room. The funds on hand will allow them to pay only half the amount to that heretofore allowed by the Union Defence Committee.

THE 12TH ILLINOIS CAVALRY.—This regiment, under the command of Colonel Arno Voss, yesterday took possession of their quarters at Camp Douglas. They are the same heretofore occupied by the Second regiment of the Douglas Brigade. Captain Potter, the division Quartermaster, has delivered them two hundred complete uniforms.

RECORDER'S COURT.—In, this Court yesterday, the docket was cleared. Robert Morley was found guilty of larceny, and sentenced to two years imprisonment in the State penitentiary. The case of Silvester Lind will be found noted in detail elsewhere. The prisoners convicted during the present term will be sentenced this morning at ten o'clock.

MAJ. SLEMMER.—This patriotic soldier arrived in this city on Wednesday last from the Seat of War in West Virginia. He has been seriously ill for some time past, so much so that his life was in jeopardy. His friends will be glad to learn that he is now convalescent, although reduced by his illness, and that careful attention will in time restore him to complete health.

THE UNION SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY.—The ladies of South Chicago have organized "the Union Soldiers' Aid Society," and have elected Mrs. Myrick, President; Mrs. Charles Follansbee, Vice-President; Mrs. A. Bigelow, Treasurer, and Mrs. Sacket Secretary, and adjourned to meet on Saturday, December 14th at 3 o'clock p. m., at the Orphan Asylum. A full attendance is desired.

DR. HOLLAND'S LECTURE.—Our readers should bear in mind the lecture by Dr. J. G. Holland, at Bryan Hall this evening, before the Young Men's Association. "Good wine needs no bush," and Dr. H.'s reputation as a lecturer and author is such as ought to ensure a crowded house without any commendation from us. His subject, "Working and Thinking," is an attractive one, and will undoubtedly be handled in a masterly manner.

THE CHICAGO CURLING CLUB.—At the annual meeting of the Chicago Curling Club held at the Brigg's House, Thursday evening, the following were elected officers for the ensuing year: President—Robert Hervey. Vice President—Peter Macfarlane. Secretary and Treasurer—William Clark. Committee of Arrangements—George Wilson, Dr. J. McAllister, John McGlashin, Alex. White. Skips—Geo. Wilson, Wm. Falconer.

CIVILIZING AFRICA.—Rev. R. Lewis Perry, Agent of the African Civilization Society, of New York, and a proposed missionary to Central Africa, for the purpose of introducing into that country a Christian civilization, will address a public meeting on the subject at the First Baptist Church, corner of Washington and Lasalle streets (Rev. Dr. Evarts), on Sunday afternoon at 3½ o'clock. The matter of christianizing and civilizing that country by planting colonies of farmers and mechanics, artisans, school teachers and ministers, and making a home for our own "contrabands," is awakening unusual attention. Mr. Perry is a colored man, and has been educated for this special mission.

THE LANCERS.—Joseph A. Ware, Esq., of the Chicago bar, has accepted from Col. Rankin a commission to raise a company for the 1st regiment of U. S. Lancers, now nearly full and rendezvousing at Detroit, a volunteer organization which was commenced some months ago, but has been delayed by the secession persecutions to which Col. Rankin was subjected in Toronto. The corps is to be splendidly uniformed and armed with lances in addition to the usual cavalry equipments. This formidable weapon has never been used in this country, though all European armies have always had large bodies of cavalry drilled to its use. The introduction of it into the volunteer army will probably result in making it a permanent arm of the service, as the idea is favorably entertained by the heads of departments and by Gen. McClellan.

Capt. Ware is well known to us and is a most excellent man for the position. He will accept none but the best men, for as he intends to devote himself assiduously to the duties of his new profession, he desires to have men who will repay his labors in their behalf. His recruiting office is now open in this city at 113 Dearborn street, and we advise all who wish to serve in a crack corps under a good captain, to enlist under his auspices.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—WAR MEETING AT THE BAPTIST CHURCH.—The large lecture room of the Church was crowded last evening to listen to reports from several gentlemen, in reference to the wants of the Chaplains in supplying the soldiers with religious reading. While the Government has provided bountifully for the physical wants of the soldiers, and a Chaplain, as a spiritual guide, the work of supplying the Chaplains with their ammunition, has been left to the churches. T. King, Esq., Peter Page, Rev. Messrs. Bassett and Raymond, Chaplains in Camp Douglas, addressed the meeting, after which B. F. Jacobs, Secretary of the Army Committee of the Association, and D. L. Moody, the Missionary of the Association, gave reports of their labors in connection with this work. The meeting was a decided success. A large contribution was made, and quite a number gave in their names for membership in the Association.

The project of erecting a Chapel in Camp Douglas is also started by the Association with every prospect of success. The next meeting of the Association will be held at the Reformed Presbyterian Church, Rev. Robert Patterson, Pastor.

The Lind Embezzlement Case.

THE AFFIDAVIT FOR CONTINUANCE.

A New Phase of the Case.

The criminal docket of the Recorder's Court was cleared yesterday, with the exception of of the case of the People vs. Silvester Lind, in which the defendant stands indicted for the alleged embezzlement of Sewerage bonds while in his custody. This case was called yesterday afternoon, and the defendant appeared, and through his counsel Messrs. Knox and Hoyne, made the following affidavit for continuance until next term:

PEOPLE OF ILLINOIS,
vs. } Indictment.
SILVESTER LIND.

Silvester Lind being by me duly sworn, deposes and saith that Joseph D. Webster and William Gamble are necessary and material witnesses for deponent in the trial of the above entitled cause, without whose testimony he cannot safely proceed to trial.

And deponent further says, that said Webster is attached to the army of the United States, and as deponent is informed and believes, is acting as Colonel of Engineers, and that his present headquarters is at or in the vicinity of Cairo, although his place of residence is the city of Chicago, from which he is now absent in the service aforesaid, and hath been so absent ever since the finding of this indictment, and that the use of no ordinary diligence could have procured his attendance before at this Court, as he is constantly employed in Kentucky and other places out of the State, as well as at times in this State.

And deponent further states that he expects to prove by said witness that prior to and at the time of the alleged use or conversion of the Bonds specified in said indictment, that it was well understood and agreed by and between the Board of Sewerage Commissioners, of which this deponent and said Webster were members, that this deponent should take the bonds with an option to pay therefor within six months at the rate of 90 cents on a dollar in currency, or return the same to the Board, and that in the meantime this deponent should execute or deposit security for such payment or return.

And deponent further states that in pursuance of that agreement and understanding, and to secure payment of said bonds at such rate as aforesaid, this deponent did execute to said Webster as a trustee, a trust deed of a large amount of real estate in Chicago, owned by deponent, of ample and sufficient value to cover and indemnify the Board for the value of such bonds in any event, and to realize the price thereof at the rates agreed upon as aforesaid, together with his note for $40,000—the nominal consideration of said deed of trust payable within six months; that this deponent also deposited some ten or fifteen thousand dollars in bonds and stocks of various kinds, some of which were Milwaukee R. R. bonds and a large amount of notes and other securities, etc.—a particular description of which or the several kinds of each, this deponent is now unable to give—as collateral security with said trust deed for the same purpose; and that all said securities, trust deed, notes, stocks, bonds, etc., were executed and delivered to said Webster upon the taking of said bonds by the deponent, and a security therefor—and were, as he supposed, placed in the safe of the Sewerage Commissioners; that in addition to all said security so taken as aforesaid, this deponent had procured several policies of insurance on the buildings on said real estate, amounting to the sum of $25,000, which were also delivered over with the other papers, and that said papers, securities, etc., have since remained in the custody or possession of said Webster, or the said Sewerage Commissioners or their successors in office, and that they have never been surrendered to this deponent, or otherwise cancelled, and that he has no knowledge of what has become of the same.

And deponent further saith that the said William Gamble left here in October last, on or before the commencement of the October term of this Court; that he is a resident of this city, but that he is now absent as an officer of cavalry in the United States service in or near Washington, D. C. Deponent expects to prove by said Gamble that said Gamble was and had been at said time when it is alleged deponent embezzled these bonds, the Secretary of said Sewerage Board, and took charge of all papers, etc., and that he had as such Secretary, the custody and charge of the securities, trust deeds, notes, notes, bonds, and policies of insurance so delivered by this deponent as aforesaid to secure payment of said bonds: and deponent further says, that he believes said Gamble also well knew or was informed of the agreement and purpose for which said securities were delivered and deposited, and that they so remained as security for the price of said bonds taken by deponent and have never been surrendered up. That on account of Gamble's absence it has been impossible to procure his attendance as a witness at this term of court, and he knows of no witness by whom he can prove the same facts, and that his presence will be necessary to identify and describe the different securities so left and deposited.

And deponent further says that both said Gamble and said Webster are very essential and important witnesses, without whose attendance his counsel advise him it would be injurious and unsafe for him to proceed to trial; that the application is not made for delay, but only that justice may be done.

And deponent further says that since the foregoing part of the within affidavit was written this forenoon, deponent has been informed that the within named Jas. D. Webster is in the city of Chicago, on a visit, though of this he has no personal knowledge and don't know whether he is in Chicago or not.

And further states that even if that were so, he is still advised by counsel and verily believes it would be material and necessary to have the above named William Gamble, and that he cannot safely proceed to trial without him.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of December, A. D. 1861. SYLVESTER LIND.
J. K. C. FORREST, Clerk.

After a short argument the Court granted the application and the affidavit was placed on file. The case therefore stands continued until the next term of the Court, commencing the first Monday in February, 1862.

Chicago Sanitary Commission.

There is one point not directly spoken of in our article of yesterday, and to which we desire to call the attention of our friends in the country, who are contemplating sending hospital supplies to our troops. It is the advantage of this CENTRAL ORGANIZATION, as a medium of reaching their army friends, rather than to send their gifts directly to the points of need. We believe that all supplies sent by this Commission will certainly reach their destination, and we believe as certainly that packages forwarded by ordinary rates of transportation will be greatly delayed on the route, if not lost entirely, Why? 1. Because the routes leading to our various military encampments are over-crowded with Government freight, which takes precedence of all else, and only a special arrangement will ensure care for these. 2. Because the military hospitals are frequently at distant points, to which there are no regular freighting facilities established. Instances have come to our knowledge of boxes sent, never as yet having reached their destination. One surgeon in Missouri, said that he had received two only of five sent him. Another had received one of three sent him, through the kindness of home friends, and then with excessive charges on them, while another had never received one valuable box sent to him two months previously.

The Irish Brigade.

Adjutant Cosgrove received a dispatch yesterday from Col. Mulligan, now in Washington, directing him to go ahead and fill up the ranks, as everything is all right again, the war department having reinstated the old officers exactly as they were before the recent order which put them all out of the service.

Quarters have been furnished for the men at Camp Douglas, and a considerable number of them went out there yesterday. Captain McDermott, with fifty of the old Jackson Guards, arrived from Detroit and went into camp yesterday.

The Quartermaster announces that uniforms will be provided as fast as the men arrive, and calls upon all captains to report immediately.

Capt. L. Collins, of the Lasalle Douglas Guards, has arrived in this city with thirty men of the old company for the Irish Brigade. They are fully uniformed, and are quartered at Camp Douglas.

This will be glorious news for the "boys" of the Brigade, and we trust the day is not far distant which will once more find them with their faces set to the foe, with the Stars and Stripes and the old green flag at their head.

The National Armory.

At the meeting of the Common Council, held on the 2d inst., the Mayor appointed the following committee to proceed to Washington to endeavor to procure the location of the National Armory at Chicago:

Aldermen Foss, Hubbard and Prindiville, Dr. John Evans, Hon. W. S. Gurnee, J. B. Turner, Esq., H. A. Tucker, Thomas B. Bryan, and J. S. Ramsey.

The Mayor, by permission of the Council, granted at the same meeting, has since added the following named gentlemen to the committee:

Wm. C. Goudy, Alex. White, Corydon Beckwith, E. C. Larned, Van H. Higgins, Wm. H. Brown, R. Carpenter, H. Whitbeck, B. F. Gale, John Wilson, Iram Nye, E. Peck, Dr. D. Brainard, Jas. P. Clarkson, S. H. Kerfoot, Robert S. Wilson, J. W. Sheahan.

Those of the above named committee (who have not got them) will receive railroad passes to and from Washington, by applying to S. D. Ward, at the Comptroller's office.

The Opera.

The first grand operatic concert of the Hinckley troupe will be given at Bryan Hall on Saturday evening, Dec. 21st, on which occasion will appear Miss Isabella Hinckley, Brignoli, Mancusi, Susini and Mollenhauer, the whole under the charge of Anschutz. The programme and full particulars we shall give hereafter. The sale of seats will commence on Thursday, the 19th, at nine a. m., at H. M. Higgins's music store.

As Chicago has always sustained the opera most liberally and is regarded by the impresarios as the best point out of New York, we may certainly ask, if not demand, an operatic season at the Theatre. We are confident Manager McVicker will consent. All the accessories, the chorus singers and orchestra can be provided in this city. The musical public will not rest satisfied with operatic selections. Let us have the opera entire.

NEW CATTLE YARDS.—Those interested will be pleased to know that Messrs. C. F. Loomis & Co., have opened new cattle and stock yards at Cottage Grove, on the Lake shore and railroad. These yards are new, dry and clean—and will be arranged for the comfort of cattle and hogs. From its pleasant location in the grove and the fact that the soil there is always dry, these will be attractive yards to both buyers and sellers. There are good hotel accommodations connected with the yards. The establishment of new cattle yards is another index to the growing importance and magnitude of this branch of business.

Dr. Tiffany's Sanitary Report.

Dr. Tiffany's report of his tour to Missouri, during which he visited the hospitals at Rolla and Otterville, was delivered to a large audience last evening, at Bryan Hall, for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission. The speaker was introduced to the assemblage by Judge Skinner, Chairman of the Board. The following is a brief abstract of his remarks:

At an early stage of the present war the Medical Bureau was organized. It was not intended, however, for so large an army as 500,000 men. At least four times as many men have been lost in war, it has been found, from sickness, as from the sword. This being the case, and the Bureau being inadequate to the emergency, the Government organized the Sanitary Commission. The Chicago Sanitary Commission is a branch of the United States Sanitary Commission. The Committee, believing that delay in this case would not be dangerous, determined to make no appeal to the public until a careful examination of the ground had been made. News came that our troops in Missouri were in a terrible, suffering condition. Members were detailed to visit the hospitals. They did so. Their statistics are in the hands of the Commission, and will, when arranged, be given to the public.

In addition to its other duties, it became necessary for the Commission to distribute supplies, furnished by a generous people. Previously, medicines and other necessaries had not been received at the points where needed, when sent. In many instances, articles that did reach their destination were misapplied. Hence the Commission took the matter in hand. Every article forwarded by us has reached its appointed place, and not been used as delicacies by those who were in health, as formerly. The course taken has been, first, to keep the people informed of our wants, and the extent of our supplies. We had, in order to accomplish this, to locate men at different points to furnish information.

What think you of 1,000 wounded men to be attended to either at Paducah, Mound City, or other places in the vicinity within the next ten days? Hence the need of a constant supply of necessaries to be kept on hand. You may look at a hospital from two very different stand-points. The United States Government views it as a building, furnished with a cot bedstead, and a few necessaries for the sick or wounded soldier. This is as far as the department extends. But the people, from whose midst these soldiers have gone forth to fight our battles, look upon it as the home of our sick sons, husbands, fathers. We take, not a military but a humanitarian view of the hospital. And in order that this idea may be carried out; in order that these delegates from our midst may not suffer more than they naturally suffer from the visitation of wounds or disease, we must have money. You may send in all the necessaries, and all the delicacies—and they are all needed—but to the end that these things may be transported to the proper points, and be thus devoted to the alleviation of the sufferers, the Commission must have money.

Let it be understood by all, that the Chicago Sanitary Commission is a branch of the United States Board of the same name. I have before me the letter of Gen. Halleck, recognizing it as such. We have also the authority of President Lincoln and Secretary of War, Simon Cameron, and with these vouchers the people may not fear that their contributions will be misapplied.

The commission has already done a good work, but there is much more to be done. We have sent to Mound City forty boxes, containing among other things 10,234 shirts, 925 pairs socks, 1749 pillow cases, 169 dressing-gowns, 441 comforters, 127 blankets, 125 handkerchiefs etc. Twenty boxes, containing something of a similar variety of goods, have also been sent to Cairo. To show you with what dispatch it is possible for the Commission to work, when supplied with necessaries to work upon, let me state that but recently a demand was sent here from Mr. Osborn, of the Illinois Central Railroad for a supply of hospital stores for Mound City, and the amount needed was not small. In twenty-four hours from the date of its receipt the goods were at the place.

In regard to my visit to Rolla, when near the place I was informed that the hospitals were in fine condition and that there my labors would be light. I found it far different. Persons, it appears, had previously visited the post, leaving the impression that they were connected with the Commission, when in fact they were not. These men had left a bad idea among the soldiers in regard to my mission, and at first I was absolutely refused admission to the hospitals.

During all this time of waiting I heard bad reports of the Commission—or of that which they supposed was the Commission. After a time, through the aid of a Christian gentleman by the name of Lyon. I was recognized and welcomed to the camps. I spent three days at Rolla, the most of my time being devoted to undoing what the benevolent gentlemen ahead of me had been doing. The difficulties met were numerous. Would this audience believe me were I to say that there are men who are wicked enough to desire to make money out of the sick and wounded of our army? Yet this is so. And this is one great obstacle to be surmounted. There are also those who really think that the Commission can do no good. They say, "We are sufficiently well supplied for the present." They do not look to the future. There are surgeons in the hospitals of the army who know not the first principles of the surgeon's profession. My companion in Missouri visited one camp where the hospital was in such a filthy condition that it must have bred disease, pestilence and death. In another, a soldier, sent out from his home to fight the enemies of his country, had been attacked with a simple malady. The surgeon had been called. That surgeon actually and truly killed that soldier—killed him as surely as though he had pierced his heart with his scalpel. The man died of the incapacity of his medical adviser. It is a matter of congratulation for us to be able to state that that surgeon will kill no more—professionally, the Commission having succeeded in removing him.

At Rolla we found some 15,000 troops encamped. They were in a comparatively comfortable condition. Here there were 501 in the general hospital, and in the general hospital, 67. There have been sixteen deaths, and 776 under treatment. If I could not go among the wards of those hospitals and speak to each sufferer, it was a pleasure, and at the same time a melancholy pleasure, to be able to say that Illinois was thinking of her sick and wounded sons away in the State of Missouri. How thin, pale, wan faces lighted up as I spoke of home. One man—an Indianian—was quite indignant that I spoke of the good people of Illinois and what they were doing here for them, and he raised himself upon his elbow and said, "That's just what they do in Indiana, too!"

Incidents are every day transpiring in those hospitals surpassing in interest anything ever related in fiction. It would make you weep, as it made me weep, to listen to the recital of some things seen by my friend Mr. Blatchford.

No one thing impressed me more than did the extreme youth of the soldiers comprising the great American army. Then their vigor. They are indeed the bone and sinew of the country. They are the men, who, after a long and hard day's march, at the tap of the drum, spring upon their feet to offer their services as scouts—to pay a bonus, even, for the privilege of going out where they can brave danger and death.

They are such men as was that man, spoken of by a friend, who, in one of the battles in Missouri, had his right arm carried away by a cannon ball as he was marching up to face the foe. That man paused, looked behind him to see his mangled limb flying through the air, to behold the blood flowing from the shoulder, but he fainted not. He cocked his musket with the toe of his boot, raised the weapon with the remaining arm, took aim and fired right in the face of the enemy, thanking God that he still had strength to fire a shot and kill a "secesh."

I have seen the sword, which, in the hands of a strong man hewed down thirteen rebels at the battle of Lexington.

It is for such noble men that we ask your aid and your sympathies. I will not take you to the trenches, where to-day our dead lie unburied. I will not take you to the thickets, where our wounded have dragged themselves and even now lie, uncared for, unknown, dying. I need only to mention these to you. Yet you will see sadder sights than all of these. The difficulty is daily increasing. There are to-day 60,000 sick in our army. Yet there are some to say our Commission is no use. Every medical man, and every sick man in the army knows better.

There is a day coming when all will want a right to participate in the glories of this war—the day when from all the staffs shall float out the stars and stripes, with all the stars fixed in our firmament; when every voice from Maine to California shall shout "God bless the Stars and Stripes!" We may not all go to fight the battle. But we can all work at home. You can supply; we, the Commission, can disburse. Part of the glory shall be yours and ours. The heart is hard, indeed, that will not say, "Give to our soldiers." Is there a hearer who has not already given? Let him bear in mind the opportunity that will be presented during the ensuing week, and let him give something, do something for his country.

Special Meeting of the Board of Education.

A special meeting of the Board of Education was held yesterday afternoon, and the following business of importance was transacted:

Communications were received from several of the Principals of the Public Schools in relation to the sale of books by pupils.

A communication was also received, embodying the report of a meeting of the Principals of the Public Schools on the same subject.

On motion of Mr. Dore, the Committee on Text Books, the President of the Board, and Mr. Steele, were appointed a committee to consider the question of supplying the schools with text books, and report at a future meeting. This Committee was also requested to report whether it is desirable that a change should be made in any of the text books used in the schools, and if so, what change.

Mr. Mosely offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

It having been ascertained that a portion of the money belonging to the School Fund remains unproductive in consequence of the high rate of interest the agent is required to demand for the use of it, therefore,

Resolved, That this Board recommend to the Common Council that an order be passed authorizing the School Agent to receive ten per cent. interest for money hereafter loaned instead of twelve per cent., now required by law.

Upon motion the Board adjourned.

FARNSWORTH'S REGIMENT.—The Chaplain, Mr. Matlack reached here yesterday, but too late to make Huntley Station, as advertised. He will be at Cherry Valley this morning, at three o'clock, remaining there until noon. Beginning with Rockford, all the places named by us two days since will be visited in their order.

Those who ship boxes to this city for any of the companies of the 8th Illinois Cavalry will be particular to address them: Chaplain Matlack, 8th Illinois Cavalry, Washington, D. C., care of Quartermaster Potter, U. S. A., Chicago, and be sure to pay the freight to Chicago. They will be forwarded free from Chicago to Washington.

MEETING OF SCHOOL TEACHERS.

The Sale of Text Books.

At a meeting of the Principals of the public schools held at the office of the Board of Education on the 12th inst., present, Messrs. Howland, Brownell, Woodard, Wentworth, Slocum, Cutter, Briggs, White, Spafford, Kimball, Meserve and Akin, Mr. Woodard was chosen Chairman, and Mr. Cutter Secretary.

The Chairman stated the object of the meeting to be an expression of feeling in regard to an order passed at the last meeting of the Board, and concerning the supplying of books to the pupils in the public schools, after which, Messrs. Brownell, Woodard and White were appointed a committee to present resolutions expressive of the views of the meeting upon these subjects, which committee submitted the following:

WHEREAS said order, in connection, with other proceedings of the Board as published in the city papers has created an impression among the patrons of the schools that the teachers were exercising the privilege of supplying books to their pupils for the purpose of speculation; and we believe that an investigation will show the following facts:

1. That the teachers have never in any case (unless by mere accident) sold books above the regular retail rates.

2. That no means or influences have ever been brought to bear upon the pupils, to induce them to purchase their books of the teachers.

3. That for a long time past, books have been furnished to pupils at rates very considerably below the regular prices.

4. That the sale of books by teachers has thus been a considerable saving to the patrons of the schools. That it has been a great convenience to the pupils to be able to obtain their books at the school rooms, thus avoiding troubles and mistakes, therefore,

Resolved, That we ask an investigation into the customs of teachers regarding the sale of books to their pupils and if such investigation will warrant, we ask some action of the Board of Education which shall relieve the teachers from any implication of extortion or speculation.

Resolved, That we consider the supply of pupils with books at the school buildings to be a great convenience to them, a saving of much time and vexation in conducting the exercises of the school as well as a saving of expense to its patrons.

Resolved, That we are willing and desire to enter into some arrangement by which the pupils of the public schools may be supplied with the necessary books and articles in use in the school room at the lowest possible cost to them.

Upon motion, the resolutions were adopted and the meeting adjourned.

☞ An adjourned meeting of the Union Soldiers' Aid Society will be held at the Orphan Asylum on Saturday, Dec. 14th, at three o'clock. A full attendance is desired, as business of importance will come before the meeting.

Stimson's Sharp Shooters.

This Company, which was formerly attached to Col. Wilson's Regiment, at Geneva, is now connected with the Dement Phalanx, which has gone into winter quarters at Dixon. The barracks are equal to the Benton barracks at St. Louis, and as good as any in the State. This is decidedly the *crack* Company of the Regiment. Capt. Stimson is an old soldier. Having seen several year's service in the British army, he is just the man to take command of a Company of men. Second Lieut. Wm. Howell has also seen service under Col. Mulligan. The Company is rapidly filling up—a few more men will be accepted. This is strictly a Sharp Shooting Company, and is to be supplied with the *best* rifles. It is composed of all good hardy men, many of them among the best citizens of Will county.

☞ 5,000 Drums, all sizes, with calf skin heads; also, a general assortment of improved Accordeons, Brass and String Instruments, etc., for sale at cost by J. Bauer, 99 South Clark street. [de14-12t

☞ MR. WM. M. HARLOW, the proprietor of the New Piano Forte Room recently opened at No. 54 Clark street, under the Sherman House, has for many years engaged largely in the same business at St. Louis, Mo., where he has successfully introduced the *Drigg's Patent* or *Violin Pianos* as superior to all others, in tone and power. Also, the *Parlor Gem*, as the *smallest, prettiest*, and most desirable instrument for the cottage parlor ever yet offered in the West. His Melodeons are considered by competent judges to be superior, in many respects, to any offered in this city.

Mr. L. V. H. CROSBY, the Superintendent, is the balladist and composer, who is so well and favorably known to many of the music-loving citizens of Chicago and the Northwest.

It is the intention of Mr. Harlow to keep only such Instruments as he has long known and will warrant in every respect. The *Violin Piano* and *Parlor Gem* are new in this market, and should receive the attention of our artists and amateurs.

☞ That rubber moulding and weather strips are just the thing for comfort and economy. Bradstreet will call upon all who wish to examine, whether they wish to buy or not, if you will address P. O. box 213. dec13-3t

HYATT BROTHERS & CO.'S KNIFE AND SCISSORS SHARPENER.—Having perfected arrangements for the extensive manufacture of this *cheap and valuable patented machine*, we have now opened an office for *the sale of County Rights* in the States of Michigan, Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin. For information call at our office or address us by letter.

HYATT BROS. & Co.,
dec12 6td-1tw 15 Custom House Place, Chicago.

☞ For Holiday Presents go to J. A. Colby, Agent, 118 Randolph st. He is selling off the entire stock of books and jewelry, at war prices. What the book stores sell for $1.00, I sell for 50c, $1.25 and $1.50 books for 62½ and 75 cents, and all other books at great reduction. Now is your time to buy your Holiday presents at half price. Such an opportunity as the unfortunate circumstances which render this sale necessary can never be expected to occur again. dec 11-3w

☞ Exchange on New York, Philadelphia and Europe. Gold for sale.

Deposits received and money remitted as desired.

KINZIE, ALEXANDER & Co.,
de7-12t 52 Clark street, Sherman House block.

☞ Cook & McLean, 98 Dearborn street, have made their price for cleaning and dying Gents' garments less than any other house in the city. se26-ly

Go to Dunlop, Sewell & Spalding for Printing. nov11-h221-ly

☞ Go to the TRIBUNE Office for your printing. dec3-1yr

☞ Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn-st., and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. nov12

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Rev. Mr. Smith, of Missouri, will preach (D. V.) in the Episcopal Church, corner of Indiana and Franklin streets, Sunday evening at 7 o'clock. Morning service at the usual hour. Seats free. E. B. Tuttle, Rector.

— South Presbyterian Church, corner of Third Avenue and Jackson street. Preaching in the Church to-morrow (Sunday) morning at 10½ o'clock, a. m., by the Rev. Dr. Halsey.

— Edwards Church—At a meeting of the Presbytery last evening, Friday evening of next week was selected for the ordination of Elders in the Edwards' Church. The services for Sunday, 15th inst., are a sermon by Rev. Arthur Swazey in the morning and one by Rev. Z. M. Humphrey in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Sabbath School at 12½ o'clock.

— Rev. James B. Walker will preach to-morrow evening at 7½ o'clock, in the First Congregational Church, corner of West Washington and Green streets.

MARRIED.

In this city, Dec. 5, by Rev. Mr. Malcolm, SAMUEL M. RICHARDSON and SUSAN ELLEN McCRILLIS, all of this city.

At the Sherman House, in this city, Dec. 13, by Rev. Dr. Clarkson, Mr. WILLIAM H. CROMBIE and Miss CORDELIA C. GOULD, both of Milwaukee, Wis.

In Fredonia, N. Y., Dec. 11, by Rev. Mr. Downie, Mr. HIRAM S. WHEELER, of Chicago, to Miss EMMA S. BARCLAY, daughter of Capt. Chas. E. Barclay, of the former place.

DIED.

In this city, at the residence of her brother-in-law John W. Horton, Esq., Dec. 12, Miss SUSAN E. UNDERHILL.

Funeral notice in Saturday's Evening Journal.

At Watson, Ill., Dec. 10, JAMES N. RICHARDS, of New York City, aged 38 years.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.

T. W. BAXTER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES,

OF ALL QUARRIES.

C. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE

Flouring and Grist Mills,

AND DEALERS IN

DUTCH "ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS,"

Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses, Belting of all Kinds, Hoisting Screws and Bail, Bran Dusters, Picks, Proof Staffs, &c., &c.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES,

AND MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY

Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire.

Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c.

The subscribers having obtained the Agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, of Watertown, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and power; also, their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:

2 horse power	$ 350	20 horse power	$1,200
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	1,100	[illegible]	[illegible]

And in like proportion for larger sizes as required.

Every Engine is furnished with

JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE.

For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will

Save from 25 to 50 per cent. in Fuel

over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment, where they may be examined and the necessary information obtained regarding them. Competent men will, if desired, be furnished to set up and start engines in any part of the country. We also supply

WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c.,

At very low prices.

T. W. BAXTER & CO'S

Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison sts., Chicago, Ill.

Post Office address Box 274. oc29-ly

WAR DECLARED ON RING-BONES, Splints, Spavins, Corns, Poll Evils &c. &c. The undersigned are in possession of a receipt to make an Oil which will cure the above blemishes, which they will send to any one who sends them $1 and a three-cent stamp. Address "R. & H." Box [illegible] [illegible], Rock County, Wis. [illegible] The above Oil is one of the best articles known for family use, to cure corns, chilblains, fresh wounds, burns, &c. &c. de9-d&t-1m R. & H.

SHIP BUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING.—The undersigned, recently Proprietor of the well known Shipyard at Milwaukee, having permanently located himself at this point, in the above business, is now prepared to enter into contracts for Vessel Building and Repairing, on terms satisfactory to those who may feel it to their interest to patronize him. Office and Yard, foot of [illegible] street, [illegible]. J. M. JONES.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 13, 1861.

The money market to-day does not exhibit a single new feature. Discounts on legitimate business paper continue to be made at the legal rates, viz: 10 per cent., and business of all kinds is moving along smoothly as usual.

New York exchange is plenty at ¼—a figure which gives great satisfaction to our mercantile community. Some of the bankers charge ⅜ above on small lots, but most of them are glad to sell at the lower price. The buying rate is about par; but sometimes a small fraction additional is obtained.

Gold is dull. Buying, 1⅛@1¼; selling, 1½@2. For small lots, 1 per cent. is sometimes charged by the brokers.

Mr. Chase's financial scheme continues to excite discussion; but our capitalists and commercial circles prefer to wait till they see the details of the system before forming definite opinions as to its merits.

MILWAUKEE.—We quote the following from the *Sentinel* of this morning:

There was nothing especially new in the state of the money market yesterday. Some of the banks sold exchange freely to all classes of customers at the current rate, 1 ℔ cent., while others limited sales to such of their customers as had eastern payments to make. Outside the banks rates varied from 1¼ to 1½, but the sales at these figures were comparatively light. Currency continues scarce; and the pork packers, apparently, the only class who are not suffering from the stringency of the market. A material easing up in the exchange market is looked for after the 15th, as the banks will be free to assort upon each other after that date, and thus draw out the large reserve of exchange that has been held back by virtue of the restrictions the banks placed upon themselves in this respect. There is not much demand for gold. It is held at 1½@2 ℔ cent.—the outside figure for retail lots.

We published two or three days since a letter from a Milwaukee banking and exchange office, stating that the notes of *some* of the banks in the "current Wisconsin list" were not redeemed in that city in New York exchange. The *Sentinel* attributes the letter to some one of the "small shavers who have been doing a nice business since the new banking law went into effect, by assorting currency and selling exchange at 1½ per cent, are in danger of losing their occupation by a falling off in the feverish demand for exchange, which they but too well succeeded in creating, and hence some of the more reckless of them are making renewed efforts to keep up the alarm upon which they hope to fatten," and adds:

No such state of things exists in Milwaukee as the TRIBUNE has been led to believe. With a very few exceptions all the banks whose notes are paid out here, are redeemed promptly at the legal rate, and these exceptions consist of a few banks that signified their intention to comply with the new law, but have not as yet done so, and hence were not included in the list which the Bankers' Association decided to wind up. We have good authority for saying, however, that unless these banks comply with their promises to redeem within a reasonable period, the Association will withdraw their issues from circulation and wind them up. There will be no loss to the bill holders, as the notes of all such banks will be received as currency, the Association bearing any loss that may arise in closing them up.

The TRIBUNE can assure the bankers of Chicago, that if they will send any Wisconsin currency they may have, to some respectable bank or banking-house here, they will find little trouble in obtaining exchange for it, at the current rate.

Will the *Sentinel* give us the names of those delinquent banks, that the public may avoid their issues till the Bankers' Association make them "current" by commencing to wind them up.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 12th.—The money market was quiet to-day, and but little business done. Exchange was steady at 5 per cent. premium, and gold was stiffer, at an advance of ½ per cent., closing at 6@6½ per cent. above Missouri paper. Treasury notes were not so firm, at 4 per cent. premium in Missouri funds was all that was generally paid.

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.—The weekly statement of the Philadelphia banks, made up on Monday afternoon, presents the following aggregates as compared with those of the previous week:

	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.
Capital stock	$11,970,150	$11,970,150
Loans	30,048,058	31,160,509
Specie	7,404,580	7,266,912
Due from other banks	1,697,944	1,418,447
Due to other banks	3,684,251	3,625,610
Deposits	23,047,331	22,901,665
Circulation	2,243,898	2,347,490

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.—The following are the quotations of the Stock Market to-day:

	1st board.	2d board.
New York Central R. R. stock	79¾	78
Galena	70¾	70¾
Rock Island	51	50¾
Burlington & Quincy	58	....
Michigan Southern (preferred)	39¾	39
Michigan Southern (common)	18¾	18
Tennessee 6 per cent. bonds	41¾	....
Missouri 6s	41	40¾
Virginia 6s	48	48

Market—First board firm; second board weak.

SALES OF ILLINOIS BOND SECURITIES.—The following sales of stock were made at auction in New York, last Wednesday, by Adrian H. Muller, by order of Jesse K. Dubois, Auditor of the State of Illinois:

$2,000	United States sixes, 1880	89¾
20,000	Ohio sixes, 1860	99
13,000	Illinois sixes, 1862	81¾
7,000	Illinois sixes, 1862	82¾
8,000	Illinois sixes, 1862	82¾
15,000	Iowa sevens, 1862	80¾@80¾
5,000	Iowa sevens, 1861	79¾
4,000	Missouri sixes, Han. & St Jo. RR	48¾
4,000	Louisiana sixes and October coupons	58
600	Louisiana sixes, coupons	58¾
21,000	Tennessee sixes, 1892, and July coupons	42¾
4,000	Kenosha, Rockford & R. I. R.R	34¾

The above on account of the following banks of Illinois, now in course of liquidation:

Bank of the Federal Union, Rock Island.
Bull's Head Bank, Ste. Marie.
Mississippi River Bank, Oxford.
Prairie State Bank, Washington.
Warren County Bank, Monmouth.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 13, 1861.

The following are the receipts of leading articles for the last twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS FOR LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour bris.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar. bu.
G & C U R R	1426	10055	643	....	411	....
R I R R	900	5290	1050	....	350	400
Ill C R R	1229	2570	2100	350	350	242
C B & Q R R	609	3722	4355	....	....	314
N W R R	928	622	94	233	....	....
A & St L R R	470	350	1450	....	....	....
Total	5562	31569	9642	583	1111	956

	L H'gs No.	D H'gs No.	Cattle No.	Hides lbs.	G.S lbs.	Hwines brls.
G & C U R R	730	242	28	18970	860	50
R I R R	109	5	29	29755	20140	40
Ill C R R	650	....	45	532	....	....
C B & Q R R	73	17	71	11314	....	....
N W R R	....	....	....	3717	....	53
A & St L R R	400	....	85	2250	....	100
Total	1962	264	218	66538	20990	253

The slight panic created by the foreign news had almost entirely disappeared this morning, and there was a more hopeful feeling entertained in commercial circles with reference to our foreign relations. The "indignation" displayed at Liverpool appears to have been composed almost entirely of "cotton," which fact is duly appreciated by our merchants and operators, in grain and provisions.

The receipts of Live Hogs to-day amounted to only 1,962, and under an active request by packers the market was brisk, and prices advanced 5c per 100 ℔s since yesterday. About 5,600 head were sold, mostly to packers, at a range of $2.35@2.65. This is not such a high range of prices as was paid yesterday; but the great bulk of the sales were at $2.50@2.60—while the same class of hogs were sold yesterday at $2.50@2.55. At the close the pens were nearly empty, and the market bare of desirable lots—closing very firm, under a good inquiry by packers.

The provision market was also firm, though not very active. There was rather more inquiry for Mess Pork, chiefly on Canadian account, and we report a sale of 500 brls at $9.50, free of storage till opening of navigation (200 ℔s to be packed into the barrel). For the usual weight, $9.25 was offered and refused, holders being firm at $9.50. There is still a good demand for English Middles, and we note a sale of 20,000 ℔s short rib at 5¼c, packed. Lard is in active request, and tending upwards, with sales of about 500 pkgs at $7.25@7.30 for kettle-rendered, and 7@7¼c for steam.

The orders for Lard are mostly for kettle-rendered, to export to England, where there is a prejudice against steam-rendered; hence the difference in price at present.

The Flour market was less active, but without any material change—about 2,000 brls having changed hands, at $3.50@3.90 for spring extras; $3.30 for choice spring superfine, and $3.50 for winter supers.

The wheat market ruled ½@1c lower, and closed steady, with sales of about 60,000 bushels, at 75c for No. 2 Red in store; 73@73c for No. 1 Spring; and 65½@66c for No. 2 Spring.

The Corn market declined ½c, but at this depreciation the sellers were few and the transactions light, at 24@24½c for Mixed in store.

Oats were weaker, with sales at 17½@18c. Rye, 34c. Barley firm. Highwines ½c lower, with sales at 12½c. Seeds were quiet.

WOOLEN RAGS.—Eastern manufacturers are overrunning the entire west buying woolen rags to make "shoddy." The tailors of this city are selling their clippings of blue cloth at 15 cents per pound.

Cotton and Cotton Fabrics.

[From Thursday's N. Y. World.]

Great advance in prices. For a week past the cotton market has been in a feverish state of excitement. The price has advanced to 31½ cents, and the tendency is still upward. The quantity on the market for sale is reduced to less than 10,000 bales, which is totally inadequate to the wants of mills for the next six months. In this condition of things it is difficult to see what is to stop the advance. Many sound and judicious parties are strongly of opinion that it will not stop much short of the price of wool, which is now standing at 45c to 50c. It is argued that if the war should cease and free access be obtained to all the cotton ports within a month, that still the market would be sustained, for the reason that the cotton is in no shape for shipment and could not be got ready for a month or two.

Furthermore, that a powerful demand from Europe, as well as our own country, would spring up; and that the demand for goods from the South, together with the increased demand from the North consequent upon the restoration of peace, would sweep the market of all manufactured cotton goods now on hand, and all that could possibly be got into market for the next three months. But the prevalent opinion is that the war will not cease at present, and that the demand for goods will continue to increase. The country is believed to be bare of goods, and the disbursements of the Government have been (and will continue to be) so large that business throughout the whole country is gradually improving. People have gradually become relieved from the apprehension that existed ninety days since that the war was likely to destroy all material prosperity.

HOGS AND PROVISIONS.

[From the Louisville Journal, 12th.]

The cold weather of yesterday warranted a resumption of the hog slaughter around the falls, and the number slaughtered was 5,000, leaving 6,000 in the pens. We heard of but a single transaction in hogs, that of [illegible] head at $3.40 net, which was rather above the market, as the hogs were all of unusually heavy weight. The market, however, is better, and we now quote at $3.25 to $3.35, the [illegible]

sideration [illegible] the best descriptions of hogs. There were no sales of provisions.

[From the Philadelphia Bulletin, 11th.]

Provisions.—There is very little doing in any description, except on account of Government stores, and prices generally are unsettled and drooping. Small sales of western and city packed mess pork at $13.00@13.50, and prime at $[illegible]. City packed mess beef sells as wanted for ship's stores at $[illegible] ℔ bbl, cash. Country mess is worth $[illegible]. Bacon—there is very little demand for any description, and prices are mostly nominal. Sales of hams, at 6½@8½c, the latter rate for fancy canvassed; sides at 6c; and shoulders at 4½@5c cash, and on time. Green meats—the market is nearly bare of supplies, and there is nothing doing to fix quotations. Lard—the stock here is very low, but ample for the demand. Sales of 200 brls and tcs at 9c, cash, one lot at 8¾c, and a few kegs at 9¼c. Grease Lard is selling in lots at 7c. Butter—the demand continues quite good and prices are firm. Sales of 20,000 ℔s solid packed, in mixed packages, at [illegible]; 200 packages on private terms, and choice graded at 18c.

[From the Montreal Witness, Dec. 10.]

PROVISIONS.—Prime Pork, $9; prime mess, $10; thin mess $12.00; mess $14.00—the latter is for old, there being no new mess in market. Dealers ask 50 cents to $1.00 advance on the above rates. Tallow, 9@9½c. Lard, 9@9½c. Dressed Hogs, $4.50 to $5.00.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette, 12th.]

The weather continues quite favorable for pork packing, and the number in pens, which at the close of the warm spell was 22,000 is being rapidly reduced. The number in pens this evening was not over 12,000 head. The market opened this morning with a brisk demand, the receipts being only 2,600 head, the offerings were taken freely at $3.30@3.40. As the day advanced holders were encouraged to ask higher figures, and $3.40@3.50 was demanded toward the close; but the tone of of the trade, as far at least as regards packers, was weakened considerably by the decline reported in New York. Prices are now relatively higher here than on the Eastern seabord, and this with the fact that the roads are blocked with live stock, will insure increased receipts at this port. Buyers, therefore, were not so free to operate this afternoon as they were in the morning. Most of the houses have enough hogs purchased to occupy their blocks the remainder of the week, and in view of all the circumstances, were disposed to await further developments before purchasing freely. There was an active demand for mess pork at an advance. Buyers were free at $9.75 for lots on the spot—$10.00 asked. The stock is light. Green meats were in good demand at full prices. Lard in good request at 7¾c for prime tierce, and holders were asking an advance.

[From the St. Louis Democrat, 12th.]

The hog market has brightened up, and packers are now working full hands. The receipts are about equal to the capacity of the houses here, or the slaughter of about 5,000 head daily. One house bought 2,000 head at $2.65, gross; 600 at $2.60, do; and 500 at $3.40, net—Missouri money. Prices are graduated according to heavy and light weights. For lots averaging 200 ℔s or less, the prices range all the way from $3 to $3.30; heavier weights at $3.30@3.40, coin, or $3.40@3.50 Missouri paper. Drovers from Illinois usually refuse Missouri currency altogether, but those from this State receive it. Packers, however, are prepared to pay any kind of money demanded, but it creates some confusion in keeping up the distinction in prices.

Packers are now working full hands, and the receipts are about equal to the capacity for slaughtering—or about 5,000 head daily. One house bought yesterday, 2,000 head, for which they paid $2.65 gross; 600 head at $2.60 gross; 500 head at $3.40 net.; Missouri currency. The price for light average—200 ℔s. and less—range from $3.00@3.30 net. At higher average weights, $3.30@3.40 coin; or $3.40@3.50 Missouri currency. Weather favorable for packing.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, December 13, 1861

PROVISIONS—The market for all kinds of Hog product is firm. Sales, 500 brls city packed Mess Pork at $9.50 (200 ℔s to be packed into each barrel) free of storage till the opening of navigation. English Meats continue in good demand and the market is firm. Sales, 20,000 ℔s Short Rib Middles at 5¼c packed. Lard is in good request and firm. Sales, 270 tierces and brls prime Kettle-rendered Leaf at 7¼c; 100 tierces do at $7.30; 75 tierces Steam-rendered at 7c; 100 brls prime steam-rendered Leaf at 7¼c. Green Meats firm. Sales, 1,500 Hams, at $3.15.

FLOUR—Received, 5,562 brls. Market steady, but less active. Sales 200 brls "Kewanee," 100 brls "Leas," and 500 brls very good extras, (all round hoop,) at $3.90; 300 brls "Cedar Rapids," round hoop, at $3.65; 500 brls good extras at $3.50; 100 brls "Menasha," at $3.75; 200 brls "Union," at $3.50; 100 brls "Linn Co." super at $3.30; 200 brls winter super at 3.50.

WHEAT—Received, 31,569 bu. Market ½@1c lower. Sales—WINTER—2000 bu No 2 Red in store at 75c. SPRING—1000 bu No 1 Spring in store at 73c; 5000 bu do at 73¼c; 1000 bu do at 73½c; 3000 bu do at 73c; 15,000 bu No 2 Spring in store at 65½c; 3000 bu do at 65¾c; 16,000 bu do at 66c; 2000 bu Rejected in store at 53c.

CORN—Received, 9642 bu. Market ½c lower. Sales, 1000 bu Mixed in store at 24c; 15,000 bu do at 24¼c; 300 bu Yellow in bags at 28c del; 300 bu new corn on track at 19½c.

OATS—Received, 583 bu. Market easier. Sales, 1000 bu No 1 in store at 18c, 2500 bu do at 17½c; 1000 bu do at 17¾c.

RYE—Received, 1111 bu. Market quiet. Sales, 400 bu No 1 in store at 34c; 400 bu Rejected in store at 25c.

BARLEY—Received, 956 bu. Market firm. Sales 500 bu fair at 35c on track.

SEEDS—Quiet. Sales, 14 bgs Timothy at $1.50; 10 bgs Clover at $3.62½.

HIGHWINES—Declined ½c. Sales, 100 brls at 12½c.

BROOM CORN—10 tons prime at $70; 20 tons do at $75.

BEANS—24 sacks at $1.12½; 100 sacks prime at $1.25.

HIDES—Quiet and unchanged. We quote:—Dry Flint, 10½@11c; Green Salted, 5@5½c.

BUTTER—33 kegs common at 8½c; 21 kegs do at 7½c; 46 kegs fair to good at 8@8½c.

EGGS—Fresh, 13@14c per doz.

DRESSED POULTRY—Chickens, fresh, $1.00@1.25 per doz; Turkeys, 5@5½c per ℔.

POTATOES—In good demand at 45@50c for prime.

LIVE HOGS—Received, 1,962. The market today was brisk and firm, and owing to a good demand by packers, prices closed 5c higher than yesterday. The transactions at the various yards average as follows:

Hogs.	Av'g.	Price.	Hogs.	Av'g.	Price.
335	264	$2.55	2003	279	2.50
1651	229	2.60	803	226	2.45
137	277	2.57	59	236	2.42½
206	284	2.55	161	254	2.40
42	306	2.52	133	298	2.35

Besides the above, there was a lot of 40 very choice hogs, averaging 412 ℔s., raised at Tiskilwa, Bureau county, Illinois, by John G. Calef, and sold to W. V. Coe, at $3.85 in gold. They were a very extra lot, as the price paid indicates.

BEEF CATTLE—Received, 218 head. There is a continued good demand for Beef Cattle, the market is very firm. Sales were as follows:

Beeves,	Av'g.	Price.	Beeves,	Av'g.	Price.
10	1293	$2.65	18	1162	2.05
16	1235	2.00	31	1103	2.00
15	1224	2.00	16	1031	1.80
18	1005	2.37½	20	965	$15 ℔ head
17	1116	2.50			

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

WEEK ENDING DEC. 11.

[From the New York Tribune of Thursday.]

BEEF CATTLE.

Number reported for the market at 44th street, 4,009.

The prices to-day are quoted as follows:

First quality....8 @9 Ordinary....5½@6½
Medium....7 @7½

Some extra good Beeves may be quoted at full 9c.
The general average of the market is 7½c.
The most of the sales range from 6 to 8c.
Total number of Beeves received in the city this week, 4,305.

This is 334 head more than last week, and 89 head less than the average of last year. The average number at each Wednesday market last year was 3,491 head, while the number to-day being 4,002, shows 511 head more than the average, and 866 head more than this day week.

BEEVES FROM DIFFERENT STATES.

A. M. Allerton & Co., proprietors of the Washington Drove Yards, Forty-fourth street, report the Cattle in market from the following States:

New York	1533	Iowa	44
Pennsylvania	77	Connecticut	62
Ohio	680	Missouri	91
Indiana	362	Michigan	314
Illinois	289	Canada	214
Kentucky	341		

THE CLOSE OF THE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 11.—The new arrivals of bullocks this morning have thrown a wet blanket upon the market, and swelled the number considerably ahead of the total last week. It appears, upon a count this morning, that the number yesterday was stated too small, as the fresh arrivals do not number as many as appeared to-day over the number yesterday to make a total of over 4,000 head. The total is 1,300 more than was anticipated by drovers who based their calculations upon the number of western cattle. This State, Canada and Michigan, have furnished unexpected numbers, and altogether the supply is at least a thousand more than the city requires, and several hundred more than can be sold without a great sacrifice, for the market to-day is not as good on the average by $3.00 a head, and upon first-class cattle more than $5.00 a head—partly owing to the large supply and partly to the rainy, warm morning, which puts the market-place in a very uncomfortably muddy condition, and those who have to wade through it in a bad humor. During the whole forenoon the trade has been dull, and late in the day we can see no chance of all the stock being sold, though owners are willing to accept very low figures, decidedly lower than the close last week, and full as low as two weeks ago, and some think that rough stock can be bought lower to-day than any day this season.

THE HOG MARKET.

Receipts this week, 36,753.

Quotations—3¼@3¾c ℔ ℔ gross, for corn-fed hogs, and 3c ℔ ℔ for distillers.

The receipts are beyond all calculation, and entirely beyond the power of the slaughter houses to dispose of, and so great that it has been found utterly impossible to find yard room, without crowding upon the cattle pens so much that it would interfere with that branch of trade; so the poor hogs have had to suffer. We heard on Tuesday of lots on the Erie Railroad boat, that were shipped at Dunkirk on Friday, and had not had food nor drink since, and there did not appear to be any chance to unload them till nearly night, when some of the cattle pens would be empty, as all the pens at the hog market in Fortieth street were crowded full; and, owing to the unfavorable state of the weather, but few sales could be made, and those at the lowest rates in our quotations. Large hogs for packing appear to sell the slowest, and unless the favorable change in the weather, as indicated this afternoon, continues, the market may be considered as entirely blocked, and although drovers appear to think the price can go no lower, the trade at present quotations will stop. Of course, the hogs now here awaiting sale, in unsheltered pens, must depreciate rapidly, in such soft weather as we have had for a few days.

Geo. W. Dorman gives the following figures as the price of Hogs this week.

	Live.	Dead weight.
First quality corn-fed, large size	3¾@3¾c	4¾@4¾c.
Second quality corn-fed	3¾@3¾c	4¾@4¾c.
First quality, small sizes, fat and prime, for market butchers	3¾@3¾c	4¾@4¾c.
Large size, still-fed, fat	3 @—c	3¾@—c.
Second quality, still-fed	3 @—c	3¾@—c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—FLOUR—Flour opened quiet and firm; closed dull; holders a little more disposed to realize. Sales 14,200 brls $5.25@5.35 for rejected; $5.40@5.50 for super state; $5.65@5.70 for extra state; $5.70 for choice; $5.40@5.50 for super western; $5.65@5.85 for common to medium extra western; $5.90@6.00 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio; $6.05@6.75 for trade brands. Canadian flour a trifle easier; only moderate business doing. Sales 550 brls at $5.45@5.50 for super; $5.60@7.50 for common to choice extra. Rye flour quiet. Small sales at previous quotations. Corn meal quiet.

WHISKY—Whisky rules quiet. Sales 170 brls at 22½c.

GRAIN—Wheat firm and very quiet with only a limited supply offering. Sales 7500 bu fair Chicago spring at $1.29; 5000 bu fair winter red western at $1.41; 2000 bu white western at $1.45; 18,800 bu Milwaukee club at $1.31@1.32. Rye without decided change. Sales 6000 bu at 82@83c. Barley quiet at 70@80c. Sales 500 bu state at 75c. Corn rules dull at about previous quotations. Sales 62,000 bu at 67@68c for prime Western mixed afloat and in store. We notice sales of 1500 bu Canadian peas in bulk at 85c; also 200 brls beans at $1.25@1.50 for medium, and $2.25 for marrowfats. Oats a shade firmer. Sales at 42@43c for Jersey, Canada, western and state, the latter an extreme price.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and unchanged. Sales 500 brls at $12.75@13 for mess; $12.50 for prime mess; $9.50@9 for prime. Beef rules quiet and firm. Sales 1[illegible] bbls at $5@5.50 for country mess; $4@4.50 for country prime; $11.50@13 for repacked mess; $12.75@13.50 for extra mess. Prime mess beef in good demand. Sales 400 tierces India and prime mess on p t. Beef hams rule steady. Sales 50 brls at $15. Cut meats dull and unchanged. [illegible] active with sales of [illegible] [illegible] shoulders on p t. Bacon sides in good demand. Sales 1,000 bxs at previous prices. Dressed [illegible]

hogs quiet at 4¼@4¾c. There is less doing in lard and prices a shade easier. Sales 1,200 brls, chiefly to arrive, at 8½@9c; small sales at 9¼c which is an extreme price. Butter less active and scarcely so firm, with sales at 11@15c for Ohio and 14@20c for state. Cheese a shade easier with small sales at 5½@6c.

GROCERIES.—Coffee market active and very firm. Sales 10,000 bags Rio at 17½@18c; 20,000 mats Cassia at [illegible]. Sugars rule steady and unchanged. Sales to [illegible] 2[illegible] Cuba at 7¾@8¼c; 70 hhds Demerara at 8, and 100 boxes Havana at 8¼@8⅝c. Molasses quiet. Sales 30 hhds Barbadoes.

STOCKS—Stocks dull—C & R I 50¾; Mil & P du C 19; G & C 70¾; Harl pfd 29¾; Erie pfd 53¾; Harl 11¾; N Y C 78; Del & Hudson [illegible]; C & T 32¾; C & P 14¾; Erie 31¼; Hudson 37¼; Mich C 49; Pac Mail 80¾; Cal 7s, 83¾.

ARMY CONTRACTS IN CINCINNATI.—Major Kilburn, United States Commissary at Cincinnati, has awarded contracts, after duly advertising and inviting competition, as follows. The names are those of the lowest responsible bidders:

To whom Awarded.		*Articles.*	*Prices.*
R. Hosea & Co	65,000	℔s rice	$7.40
do	85,000	℔s coffee	17.87½
do	2,575	℔s tea	44
do	242,231	℔s Cuba sugar	9.97¼
do	970	gals N.O. molasses	40
S. S. Boyle & Co	60	brls rye whisky	20
G. H. Hill & Co	64,000	℔s soap, $4.82	5.70
M. Werk & Co	22,713	℔s star candles	18¾
W. H. Conklin & Co	6,000	gals vinegar	4¾
[illegible]	6,000	bus beans, $1.00	1.99¾
[illegible]	200,000	℔s hard bread	3¾
Twead & Sibley	3,940	brls flour $2.95	4.16
Lewis & [illegible]	300	brls mess pork	9.85
Brooks, John & Co	300	brls do do	9.49
do do	625	brls do do	9.73
do do	80,000	℔s clear sides	5.70
do do	60,000	℔s clear ribs do	5.42
do do	200,000	℔s rib sides	5.32
Wils'n, Ralf'n & Co	190,000	℔s sh'r do $4.00	5.22
Cobb, Avl & Flet'r	70,000	℔s rib sides	5.38

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO

ARRIVED............Dec. 12.

Bark Great West, Hardenburgh, Oswego.
Schr Clipper City, London, Sheboygan, 100 cds wood.
Schr Mary Reed, Bailey's Harbor, 40 cds wood.
Schr Mitchell, Barry, Collingwood, 66 cds wood.

December 13.

Brig Wm Treat, Bain, Cleveland, 700 tons coal.
Schr Roland, Galligan, Grand Traverse, 80 cds wood; 65 m lumber.
Schr R Dart, Thompson, Cleveland, 300 tons coal.
Schr Reciprocity, Wiley, St Clair, 140 m lumber.
Schr Ketchum, Sawyer, Buffalo.

CLEARED............Dec. 13.

Schr Mary, Reed, St Joseph.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—A few single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms at 84 Adams street. de13-h812-3t

BOARDING.—A neatly furnished front parlor to rent with board, located on Wabash avenue, north of Adams street. Address P. O. Box 1963, Chicago. de12

BOARDING.—Mrs. Franklin, 34 Washington street, will have a suite of front rooms vacant this week. References required. de12-h778-3t

BOARD IN A FRENCH FAMILY.—A gentleman and lady may find pleasant rooms, with board, at No. 112 Cass street, one of the most desirable locations on the North Side. Great advantages would be offered to persons wishing to learn or practice the French Language. References given and required. de13-h779-3t

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms, suitable for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, with board can be had in the four story brick boarding house, 199 and 201 West Randolph street, corner Halsted. References exchanged if requested. de13-h769-1w MORRIS, Proprietor.

BOARDING.—A pleasant front room suitable for two single gentlemen. Inquire at No. 81 Adams street. de13-h786-6t

BOARDING.—Suites of rooms and single rooms can be obtained with Board at 265 State street. Also, a few day boarders can be accommodated. no3-h656-6w

BOARDING. — Desirable rooms with board may now be had at 49 Van Buren street, third door east of State street. no28-h126-2m

BOARDING.—A few gentlemen and families can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms at No. 69 Michigan Avenue. Also, a few day boarders. References exchanged. no28-h481-1m

BOARDING.—There are now vacant at 223 and 225 South Clark street, some pleasant front rooms, suitable for accommodating gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. It is also a convenient location for day boarders, as it is only a few moments' walk from the Post-Office. ☞ Terms moderate. no16-6w

BOARDING.—A pleasant suite of front rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board, can be had. Also, a few single gentlemen can be accommodated with rooms and board by applying at 164 Monroe street, opposite the Custom House. References exchanged. de3-h587-6w

BOARDING.—Very desirable rooms with board can now be obtained at 280 West Washington street, corner of Morgan. Also, a few day boarders can be accommodated. no4-h81-7w

NATIONAL HOUSE, 278 State street, is now opened and newly furnished throughout for the accommodation of boarders and also day boarders, on the most reasonable terms. de13-h836-3w

To Rent.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET. A first-class and completely furnished residence on Wabash avenue, north of Twelfth street, having all the modern improvements and ample rooms; also a good barn. A pleasant family, with no small children, can make a very desirable arrangement, and pay their rent by boarding a small family now occupying the premises. Apply to J. C. CLAYTON, Real Estate House, No. 38 Clark st., up stairs. no28-h38-1m

FIRST-CLASS "DOCK" AND "Lumber Yard" Property to rent for 1862, by JOHN MATTOCKS, Jr., Telegraph Building, southeast corner Lake and Clark streets. de6-h31-1m

TO RENT.—PIANOS AND MELODEONS

TO RENT—new and second hand. Pianos for sale low at 115 Lake street, (up-stairs,) near Clark street. [ap23-ly]

Oil.

LAMPS! LAMPS!!

New and Rich Styles.

KIER'S BEST OIL,

AT

POPE & SLOCUM'S

132 SOUTH CLARK STREET.

oc4-g789-ly

Mill Furnishing.

MILWAUKEE

MILL FURNISHING

ESTABLISHMENT.

RELIANCE WORKS

OF

EDWARD P. ALLIS & CO.,

(Formerly Decker & Seville.)

Nos. 290, 292 & 294 WEST WATER STREET,

MILWAUKEE, WIS.,

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES,

Dutch Anker Bolting Cloths, and

MILL FURNISHINGS GENERALLY.

ALSO,

Gearing, Shafting and Foundry Work

Of every description.

se11-g391-6m EDWARD P. ALLIS & CO.

Commission Merchants.

SLOAN & FERRELL,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For the sale of Grain, Pork, Flour, Butter, Eggs, Game, Poultry and Country Produce generally, 176 South Water st. Orders for all kinds of goods promptly filled.
W. P. SLOAN. J. H. FERRELL.

CULVER & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

216 South Water St., Chicago.

B. F. CULVER. [ja14-h814] C. E. CULVER.

GRIFFIN BROTHERS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 5 Pomeroy's Block, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago. Advances made on consignments.
F. Y. GRIFFIN. [mh30-6-ly] A. GRIFFIN.

UNDERWOOD & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 150 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.

mh13'78

Intelligence Offices.

NEW INTELLIGENCE OFFICE —122 Dearborn st., opposite the Tremont House, Sec. Parties desiring help, of any Nationality, can be suited by applying at 122 Dearborn street, or addressing Mrs. A. J. [illegible], Post Office Box [illegible]. Any person wishing situations will please bear in mind that at THIS Office they will meet every satisfaction, and with superior selections. [illegible]

OLD ESTABLISHED INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, NO. 171 WASHINGTON STREET. MRS. BATES would respectfully inform the public that she is still to be found at the above office, where she is ready to supply good and reliable help for every station. Orders from the country promptly attended to. P. O. Box 2694. [de11-h-ly]

To Stockholders.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD CO. Chicago, Nov. [illegible], 1861.

Notice to Stockholders.

At a Stated Meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, the following Resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That a Dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, be and the same is hereby declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable on the [illegible] [illegible] declared, payable at the office of the Company in Chicago, and at the [illegible] of [illegible] in New York [illegible] to stockholders of record on the [illegible] of December next, in the [illegible] [illegible]

Steam Dye Works.

NEW YORK STEAM DYE WORKS, Wm. [illegible], [illegible] South Clark street. Cleaner of all kinds of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Miscellaneous.

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS.

P. PALMER,

112, 114 & 116 Lake Street,

750 Packages

DOMESTICS,

Bought before the late advance, and will be sold from ½ to one cent per yard less than can be bought elsewhere in this market.

50 Bales Stark Sheeting,
75 " Lawrence Sheeting,
100 " Appleton do.
100 " Indian Head do.

GRAIN BAGS,

50,000 Stark Mill Bags,
30,000 Lewiston Bags,
30,000 Stark Bags.

PRINTS.

100 Cases Merrimac Prints,
50 " American Print Works,
50 " Richmond Works,
50 " Bleached Muslin, Under Price.
25 " Hamilton Cotton Flannels,
100 Bales Denims, Stripe and Tick,

CLOTHS, KERSIMERES,

AND VESTINGS.

HOSIERY,

NOTIONS,

SILKS AND SHAWLS,

CLOAKS,

CARPETS,

Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry, Ingrain and Three-Ply.

OIL CLOTHS,

Bedding and Feathers,

Retail Dry Goods,

DRESS GOODS,

Buying my Dress Goods entirely by the package for cash, I can and will sell them 20 per cent. less than can be bought elsewhere in this market.

NOTICE:

Purchases made at my establishment that prove unsatisfactory either in price, quality or style, can be returned (to the Cashier's desk) for which the purchase money will be with pleasure returned.

P. PALMER,

112, 114 and 116 LAKE STREET.

[no26-g555-ly]

General Notices.

TO PACKERS.—A large, dry, airy basement to Rent low, suitable for Packing or Storage purposes. Gas and Water in the premises. Inquire at 190 and 192 East Washington street. de13-h830-3t

A RARE CHANCE TO SELL.—Wanted Business Property worth from $5,000 to $12,000. It must be cheap, as all CASH will be paid. Address Post Office Box 2315, giving location, price, &c. de13-h831-3t

DOG LOST—Dec. 9th, a good sized Black Terrier, cropped ears, long tail, hair short and smooth, and worn thin under the neck. Any one returning the same to No. 30 West Randolph street, will be liberally rewarded. de13-h841-3t

TAKEN FROM THE PRAIRIE, on Sunday, Nov. 10th, 1861, in the Town of Worth, two miles from Calumet Station Illinois Central Railroad, at the house of J. Perlam, a two year old last spring Bay Mare Colt. No marks, rather handsome built. The person who took her represented that he lived on South Side of Chicago. Any information will be suitably rewarded by addressing to Hope Post Office, Cook County, Ill. E. M. OSTERHOUDT. de12-h797-3t

CARD.—Drs. R. & J. Hunter, Physicians for the diseases of the THROAT and LUNGS take this method of informing their Patients and those desirous of consulting them in this part of the country, that they have opened a Branch Office at No. 11 Adams street Chicago, under the personal attendance of Dr. JAMES HUNTER. Special attention will be given to all diseases or affections of the

THROAT, LUNGS OR HEART,

To which branch of the profession the Drs. Hunter have for many years devoted themselves exclusively. Hours of consultation, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Chicago Office, No. 11 Adams street, near Michigan avenue. New York Office, No. 37 East 12th street. de10-h743-3t

EUROPEAN EXCHANGE.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON

England, France, Germany, Switzerland,

And other European Countries, for sale at the Banking Office of

J. YOUNG SCAMMON,

Marine Bank Building, Lake street, Chicago, Illinois.

☞ Drafts on Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., London, and Letters of Credit available anywhere on the Continent granted. de12 h781-3m

WANTED FOR THE REGULAR Army, Eighteenth Infantry Rifles,

ABLE-BODIED MEN,

For three years. Good pay, Board, Clothing and Medical attendance provided. Pay from

$13 TO $21 PER MONTH.

Promotions to be made from the RANKS. Nineteen Companies of this Rifle Regiment are now full and in the field. Apply to Head Quarters, No. 62 South Clark street, under Brewster's Hat Store, under Sherman House. JOHN A. THOMPSON, Captain U. S. A., de13-h814-1m Recruiting Officer.

WANTED—1,000 Cavalry Horses for COL. DANIELS' REGIMENT, at Kenosha, Wisconsin.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 20th day of December, for furnishing 1000 Horses. The Horses to be delivered at Kenosha, and subject to a rigid inspection.

Description of Cavalry Horses to be sound in all particulars; from fifteen to sixteen hands high; not less than five, nor more than nine years of age, color to be Bays, Browns, Blacks or Sorrels, good square trotters and bridle wise, and of size sufficient for the purpose above named. Proposals for lots of 100 or over preferred. J. A. POTTER, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

Assistant Quarter Master's Office, Chicago, Ill., Dec. 9th, 1861. de13-h790-1w

MARRIAGE CARD AND MILITARY CARD EMPORIUM.—New Year's Day. Gentlemen who would conform to the etiquette of the day, and intend having the "O'SHAUNESSY CALLING CARD," for New Year's, 1862—new shape, pretty figured, and not to be equalled in the West, nor excelled in the East—will please order early to insure execution. de6-h637-1m

MITCHELL & ZAHM,

Slaughterers and Packers of

BEEF AND PORK,

Packing House, Archer Road, Bridgeport.

We are now prepared to execute with promptness and dispatch orders for the purchase, slaughtering, packing and curing of Cattle and Hogs, upon as favorable terms as any house in the trade.

OFFICE, 67 KINZIE STREET. de13-h789-1m

WM. B. HIBBARD & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

228 South Water street, between Wells and Franklin, Chicago. P. O. Box 3657.

Grain, Flour, Green and Dried Fruits, Eggs, Butter, etc., sold on Commission.

WM. B. HIBBARD. [de13-h807-6m] JESSE M'ALLISTER

WILLIAM HOULSBY, formerly of Woodbine Hotel, near Capt. Ward's Rolling Mill, has removed to Tally Ho Saloon, No. 28 West Randolph street, corner of Canal. He will have on hand free lunch from 10 o'clock in the morning to 11 o'clock at night. Friends and the public are requested to call. no27-h548-3w

TO GROCERS.—We are receiving some of the choicest brands of

ST. LOUIS WINTER WHEAT FLOUR,

To which we invite your attention.

B. F. QUIMBY & CO., 199 South Water street

NOTICE.—Mr. Henry Martin having become a member of our firm, from and after this date the style will be Shackford, Martin & Howe. SHACKFORD & HOWE.

Chicago, December 9th, 1861. de9-h686-1w

GUNS! GUNS!! GUNS!!! Revolvers of all kinds, Officers' Swords, Belts, Sashes, &c. Bowie Knives and Military Goods. Gun Material. Sole agent for Hazard's Powder. All kinds of Ammunition. GEO. T. ABBEY, apply 125 Lake street

QUERY.—Why should Housekeepers and their servants lose their patience and time in trying to kindle Anthracite Coal with pine kindling, when by using the GRANULAR FUEL, sold by C. W. GRAY, corner of Market and Washington streets, they can have a fire at any time without trouble? no30-h142-1m

THREE INCH DECK PLANK at SHERIFF'S & SMITH'S Lumber Yard, No. 269 South Canal street. de13-h839-1m

ILLINOIS COAL, OF THE BEST quality, for sale, and delivered at any part of the city, by C. W. GRAY, no30-h143-1m Cor. Market and Washington sts.

GUNNY BAGS.—For sale 12,000 new heavy Gunny Bags, weighing from 2½ to 2¾ pounds per bale of 160 bags. ROCKWELL & CO., [illegible] Lasalle st.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE, Madison street, between State and Dearborn.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 14, last night of the accomplished young actress,

MISS BATEMAN,

Who will appear in TWO DRAMATIC GEMS.

H. L. BATEMAN AS JOHN UNIT.

The performance will commence with the 5th and 6th acts of Mrs. Bateman's great tragedy,

GERALDINE.

Geraldine.................Miss Bateman
Edith.................Miss [illegible]

To conclude with the popular Comedy of

SELF.

Mary Apex.................Miss Bateman
John Unit.................Mr. Bateman

MONDAY EVENING—First night of the popular Irish Comedian,

Mr. COLLINS.

MISS ISABELLA HINKLEY'S Farewell before her departure for Havana and return to Europe.

MISS ISABELLA HINKLEY,

The Distinguished American Prima Donna,

Whose success since her arrival from Europe, at the Academy of Music of New York, Brooklyn, Boston, Philadelphia and other cities, has been [illegible] precedent, will make her debut in Chicago in

GRAND OPERATIC CONCERTS,

Commencing

SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 21st,

AT BRYAN HALL.

On which occasion she will appear in combination with the celebrated Artists

SIGNOR BRIGNOLI, The Renowned Tenor,

SIGNOR MANCUSI, The Eminent Baritone,

SIGNOR SUSINI, The Great Basso,

HERR MOLLENHAUER, The Celebrated Violinist.

The entire combination will be under the direction of the distinguished Conductor of the New York Academy of Music,

CARL ANSCHUTZ.

☞ The sale of Seats will commence on THURSDAY, Dec. 19, at 9 A. M., at Mr. Higgins' Music Store. Full particulars in future advertisement. [illegible]

THE ORIGINAL, CELEBRATED and world-renowned American

MAN IN MINIATURE,

GEN'L TOM THUMB,

SMALLEST MAN ALIVE!

At Kingsbury Hall, Randolph-st.,

For a short time only, commencing MONDAY, Dec. 16.

Two brilliant Entertainments each day afternoon at 3 and evenings at 7½ o'clock. On Christmas and Saturdays, THREE grand Performances—morning at 11, afternoon at 3, and evening at 7½. Doors open half an hour previous. The General will appear in all his wonderful Impersonations, Songs, Dances, Grecian Statues, &c., &c., assisted by Mr. W. TOMLIN, the great English Baritone and Buffo, from the Nobility's Concerts, London; Mr. W. DE VERE, the celebrated American Tenor, and Prof. C. G. TITCOMB, brilliant Pianist. The General will ride in his

BEAUTIFUL MINIATURE CARRIAGE,

From the Sherman House to the Hall, previous to each Entertainment.

ADMISSIONS:

Day Entertainment	25 Cents.
Children under 10	15 "
Schools admitted on liberal terms.	
Evening Entertainment	25 "
Children under 10	15 "
Reserved Seats	35 "

de14-h84-3w ALFRED CATLEY, Business Agent.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION.

Dr. J. G. HOLLAND

Will Lecture before the Young Men's Association, at

BRYAN HALL,

SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, Dec. 14th, 1861.

SUBJECT:

"WORKING AND SHIRKING."

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Admission Twenty-Five Cents. de12-h789-3t CHARLES H. HAM, Ch'n Lec. Com.

KINGSBURY HALL.—Will be opened on FRIDAY, Dec. 6th, 1861, for a short time only.

J. Insco Williams' Celebrated Moving

PANORAMA OF THE BIBLE.

Commencing with the Creation of the World, and continuing in Historical order down to the Babylonian Captivity, covering over 4,000 yards of canvas.

Exhibition each evening at 7½ o'clock. Also, on Wednesday and Saturday at 3 P. M.

Tickets, 25 cents; Children under 10 years of age 15 cents. Packages of five tickets, $1. de5-h[illegible]

DANCING AND CALISTHENICS.—J. B. WESTALL, from Her Majesty's Theatre, London, respectfully informs the citizens of Chicago that he will be happy to attend Schools and Private Families to give instructions in the above polite and elegant accomplishments. For terms, &c., apply to Root & Cady's Music Store. de13-h[illegible]

METROPOLITAN HALL.—This popular Hall has been re-painted and

PUT IN COMPLETE ORDER,

And is now for rent by the night or week. It is regarded as one of the best Halls in the United States. The first Artists of the country, testify that in respect to

SOUND AND VENTILATION

It has hardly an equal. It will seat over two thousand persons. The rent will be moderate. Address E. W. HOARD, or "Proprietor of Metropolitan Hall, Room No. 9 Metropolitan Block, Chicago, Ill. no28-h[illegible]

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY,

Corner Madison and Clark sts.—Entrance on Madison. Class open at all times for beginners.

CHILDREN'S CLASS every Tuesday and Saturday. Parents only allowed as visitors. Assembly every Thursday night for Scholars and Friends, and no person admitted except those introduced by scholars. Post Office Box 1602.

Wanted.

WANTED.—A young gentleman wishes a furnished room with board for the winter, on reasonable terms, within ten minutes walk of the Post Office. Those having a Piano preferred. Address, stating terms and location, Post Office Box 429, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED.—Twenty good Men wanted for as good a Company, in as good a Regiment as there is in Camp Douglas, each of whom I will give FIVE dollars in gold as a bounty the day they are mustered in. For full particulars and transportation, address "J. G. C." Post Office Box [illegible], Chicago, Ill.

WANTED.—A first class Pattern Maker, to whom permanent employment will be given. Apply to MURPHY & BOYD, corner Michigan and Franklin streets.

WANTED.—At the Waverly House, No. 223 Kinzie street, 25 boarders, to whom good board and pleasant rooms will be given at $3.00 per week. Day board $2.50 per week. Transient $1.00 per day.

WANTED—Two pair superior heavy draught Horses, Mares or Mules. Horses or Mules preferred. Apply to THOS. H. [illegible], Vertigo Company's Lumber Yard on North Pier. de11-h753-1w

WANTED—For a gentleman and wife, two or three rooms, without board, centrally located, with gas and water on the premises. Rooms in private house preferred. Best of reference given. Address "P. A. H.," P. O. B. 118.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Ten Carriage Trimmers by TAYLOR, [illegible]TERWORTH & CO., Aurora, Kane County, Ill. de7-h684-1w

WANTED! WANTED!—[illegible] Sound Turpentine or Oil Barrels at [illegible]STER & BAXTER'S, 239 South Water street. no18-h381-1m

WANTED—200,000 Railroad Ties wanted, to be delivered during the winter and spring of 1862, at points on the

St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad.

For specifications, apply at the Superintendent's office. [no18-h388-1m] C. M. ALLEN, Supt.

WANTED.—To all Seeking Employment.—Wanted, an Agent in every town and county in the Northwest, [illegible] appropriate to the times. Every man [illegible] well. Send for a Circular, giving [illegible] enclosing a new three-cent stamp, to [illegible] corner of State and Randolph streets, [illegible] P. O. Box 4[illegible].

A YOUNG MAN, WHOSE health unfits him for study more than five or six hours a day, wishes to obtain a situation in or near the city, where hard work for the remainder of his time would earn board and clothing. Address "[illegible] G." Post Office Box 1[illegible].

MERCHANTS ATTENTION!—A man of steady habits, 40 years of age, understanding the English, German and Dutch languages, Book keeping, etc., wants employment. He is a fair rate penman and quick figurer. No objection to any moderate labor connected with writing. Salary left to the disposition of the employer. Will make himself handy in any business. Address "V. C. [illegible]" Tribune Office.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS—WANTED—A smart young man to open an office in QUINCY and take the exclusive agency for Lloyd's Military Maps, which will [illegible] sufficient capital. The right kind of man can clear from $20 to $40 per week. Apply to [illegible] de10-h734-1w 114 Dearborn st., Chicago.

PARTNER WANTED.—Wanted, a Partner with a few hundred dollars cash Capital to join the subscriber in the [illegible] Business, or would join any one [illegible] Can command a good country trade. The best of reference given. Address "G. K." Tribune Office. de13-h773-3t

BUGGY WANTED.—Any one having a first-class second-hand Top Buggy, in good repair, can find a cash customer by addressing Post-Office Box 1[illegible], Chicago.

500 ARMY HORSES WANTED, at the Phoenix [illegible] Stable, corner State and Adams streets, Chicago, Illinois. no18-h[illegible]-1m [illegible]

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—A Span of Horses for sale or exchange for LUMBER, at [illegible] East Washington street.

FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH—A sixteen-horse power Steam Engine and fixtures, (Warrington's make) good as new; also a frame building, [illegible] feet, two stories, ground—low rent—suitable for [illegible] purposes. Apply to D. W. MITCHELL, [illegible] Hall.

FOR SALE—A vacant Lot on Clark street, fronting Court House Square, [illegible] Inquire of M. T. COLE, Room No. 3, [illegible] no13-h[illegible]-1m

FOR SALE—A Scholarship in Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College, [illegible] to E. F. WELLS, of the firm of [illegible] Faulkner, at 63 Lake street.

FOR SALE.—For sale for [illegible] or on time, 100 feet on Washington [illegible] on Margaret street. Very desirable [illegible] Apply to J. LEWIS LEE, 32 Clark street [illegible] Lake.

FOR SALE—House and Lot, on Wabash avenue. The house was well built, has gas and water. The lot is in a pleasant part of the city, and is the highest point of [illegible] Division. Address L. HOSMER, Lake Street [illegible] h73-h[illegible]-3m

STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE.—A new [illegible]-horse power [illegible] complete running [illegible], will be sold low, for cash or time, for approved paper. Apply to [illegible] & CO., VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO. [illegible] oc4-h[illegible]-[illegible]